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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## ON DEWEY'S LAND

### Expressions of the Commissioners on Philippine Islands.

### GIVE VIEWS ON LIVE QUESTION

Senators Cullom and Morgan—Ut-  
terances somewhat Guarded.  
Representative Non-Committal.

#### SENATOR CULLOM

I prefer to remain non-committal upon that subject. The Philippines have no particular sympathy with us, and in that they differ from the Hawaiian Islands, which have from the first been inclined to favor us more than any other nation. The idea, however, that annexation of the oriental islands, which have been under Spanish misrule for centuries, will embarrass the United States or endanger our liberties in any way, is absurd.

I believe we could benefit every country we annex, wherever it might be, and think that it would be to the advantage of the Philippines that they should be annexed. Whether the United States would gain corresponding advantages may be a question. Some benefit, no doubt, we should acquire commercially, for instance—but whether sufficient for the added responsibilities we would incur is a question which needs most thoughtful consideration on the part of those best able to judge.

#### SENATOR MORGAN

The present sentiment of the people of the United States is that the hand would not be sustained by popular feeling which hauled down the flag Dewey set up at Manila. This is not a subject for hasty action. Our duty must be developed by circumstances in the future, and when developed, the people of the United States will perform that duty with intelligence, justice, honor and fearlessness.

We have no occasion to be afraid of ourselves. In the whole body of Americans in the United States there is not one citizen, I believe, who is an imperialist at heart. I therefore have no apprehensions that there is, or will be, any foundation for denunciation of those men as imperialists who wish to extend the commerce of the United States to the uttermost parts of the earth and to protect it whenever it may be found.

I have never understood why an American, believing, as he has the right to do, that he lives under the best Government that exists, should not feel at liberty to use his capital, his talents and his industry in any part of the world. To do this, however, it is not necessary to extend our borders. What we should do is to extend our great influence wherever it may be felt in any part of the world.

#### REPRESENTATIVE HITT

I am far less anxious to discuss the Philippines than Cuba, because I know more about the Pearl of the Antilles; while compared with my knowledge of the Hawaiian Islands, I know nothing of the scene of Dewey's victory. I did not have to express any opinion in regard to the Philippines when I was in Congress. The matter is in the hands of others, men in whom I have the greatest confidence, and so I prefer to be silent. I can understand the great interest, from a commercial standpoint, of the Pacific coast and of San Francisco in particular, in the Philippines, but this must not be allowed to overshadow every other consideration.

#### Has Another Tussle.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth came near having another fight with Chinese in Palama last night. He broke in on two Pakes and found both smoking opium. At first they made no resistance, but in a moment had put on lead knuckles and started in to "do up" the officer. Chillingworth was too quick for them, however, and soon had both sprawling on the floor. A small quantity of opium was captured. The men were admitted to bail in the sum of \$150.

#### The Heines are Here.

The Hawaiian Electric Company has received from San Francisco its two new Heine boilers. These are of the make described in this paper some time ago and give great promise of better service than any style heretofore employed. The Heine has been adopted by a number of the leading steam plants on the coast and by a couple of island plantations.

#### With a Bottle.

Fernando de Conceicao will be heard tomorrow in police court on the charge of assault and battery on J. Gouvea

with a deadly weapon. The charge was entered yesterday morning. It appears that defendant visited complainant's house and dared him out to fight. When Gouvea went out he was attacked and beaten with a bottle. This took place on Miller street. Tuesday night.

#### A Punchbowl Meteor.

G. Dietz, the jeweler, has purchased from a Portuguese citizen, a meteor found on Punchbowl. The meteor is about the size of an amateur light-weight prize fighter's fist and according to Mr. Dietz carries gold. All that is now necessary to have gold in the hills here, then, is to induce showers of meteors. The find came from quite a distance under the ground. Mr. Dietz is showing this meteor at his place of business on Nuuanu. It has been pronounced genuine by several sea captains and others.

## IN UPPER COURTS

### Reply of Hawaiian Agricultural to Col. Norris

Says Case Will Be Proven—Dispute on a Lease—Court and Jury to Make a Country Trial.

In Hawaiian Agricultural Co. vs. S. Norris, bill for specific performance, plaintiff has filed the following replication: "This replant, saving all right of exception to the errors and insufficiencies of defendant's answer herein in reply thereto says that said answer is untrue, uncertain and insufficient and that it will prove its bill herein to be true, certain and sufficient. Wherefore it prays as in said bill it has already prayed."

How Ting has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Aswan, of Honolulu, to serve with will.

In Kahalekani vs. Kipahala Sugar, plaintiff has filed the following bill: "The lease under which the defendant is now cultivating the land is forfeited, because the lessee has committed waste on the land, and because he refused to keep the covenant to allow the pasturage of animals thereon. An unnecessary cutting down and destruction of timber is waste."

Cutting down and grubbing up trees is waste. The trees cut down were hedges, or land marks, and are timber in the Hawaiian Islands, being used for building purposes. They were on the land when the lessee came into possession of it, and such timber was destroyed by the lessee. The clause in the lease reserving to the lessor the right to pasture his horses upon the land was broken. The lessee elected to forfeit the lease under the terms thereof and the forfeiture was not waived. The only conditions under which forfeiture of a lease would be waived are by demanding and receiving rent and expressly recognizing continuance of the lease with knowledge of the conditions broken. No waiver was shown in the case at bar. The lessors should be allowed to recover." W. R. Castle and P. S. Weaver for plaintiff.

A jury was drawn yesterday to hear the matter of Mary Lucas (et al.) vs. Anna D. A. Perry, et al., proceedings to perpetuate testimony. Court and jury will this morning visit the premises in dispute at Niu, near Koko Head. The most important open court matter yesterday was a Chinese divorce action, in which the woman, who was the complainant, proved her case. It was understood yesterday afternoon that the Patterson divorce bill would go to the Supreme Court on appeal of T. H. Patterson.

### GEORGE M'LAIN DEAD.

After Years of Suffering He Passed Away Suddenly.

George H. McLain, American, aged 45, a repairer of machines, etc., died at his home back of Kapalama Park, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning and was buried at 3:30 p. m. in Makiki cemetery. He had been ill three or four years of a disease that baffled local and American physicians. Dr. Wayson pronounced it a cancer on the liver, and told McLain two years ago that he could not live. The American Relief Society sent him to New York and there he was attended by some of the most noted physicians and specialists. He returned in a worse condition than when he went away. A few years ago McLain was in fine health and had a good business. Once he had a shop of his own near King and Alakea streets and was making money. He had a good home, a wife and two adopted children. McLain was a native of New York and had been here since a young man.

Lieut. Mills, of Company K, United States Engineers, was lieutenant governor of Idaho during McConnell's second term.

## BUILDING OF CARS

### Oahu Railway Carpenter Shop an Active Place.

### COACHES TO BE CONSTRUCTED

Cane Cars By Hundreds—New Machinery—Repairs—A Transfer. Bridge—Bicycles.

In the big carpenter shop, of the Oahu Railway and Land Company there are building ten box and ten flat cars. There is an order booked for 200 cane cars. The Company will soon as it can get around to the work build for itself a number of fine coaches. Moreover, the Company is in the field for the job of supplying the Rapid Transit corporation with cars for the new city electric or compressed air street lines. The Oahu company has the plant and the men for this work and is out for anything in the line of exhibition of enterprise and expansion. General Manager Dillingham is a regular industrial imperialist. Since the new machinery was installed in the new carpenter and erecting shops of the Company, Master Builder J. A. Hughes has been directing on full time a corps of no less than thirty first class wood mechanics. The Company has ordered material in large quantities and when anything new in labor-saving machinery is announced will suffer the same without delay.

The Oahu Railway Company has just received per bark S. C. Allen a new lathe for the machine shops. This tool weighs six and a half tons and has long been coveted by Master Mechanic Roberts. It is a device of the day and is still lacking in many first class modern shops in the States. In the bit of a full at this time, between regular business time is afforded considerable force of men is employed in the work. However, general traffic is having such a steady and marked growth that locomotives are kept rather busy.

One new plan of the Railway Company's recently adopted in the operating department on the instance of Superintendent Denison, has proven a success and has been made a fixture. A "transfer" engine and coach is used altogether on the Peninsula instead of having entire trains make the run down from Pearl City. After a trial of three months this has been found to be a satisfactory economy. A little ahead for the engine has been provided on the Peninsula and the denizens of that locality can often hear the engineer and fireman telling each other hard luck stories and recounting the victories of American arms and legs.

The Oahu Railway Company has built a sixty-foot bridge for the Oahu Plantation Company and has placed it over a gulch twenty-four feet deep. The bridge looked like a special table for a soldier issue when it was loaded on the cars in town, but presents a fine appearance since it has been placed in position and is a substantial structure.

"Jerry" can "go lie the car" more than ever now in the Oahu service. The Company has just added to its light but necessary rolling stock six new hand-cars, with hand combs and scissors for cutting hair from the teeth. With the growth of traffic on the road the section gangs have been made stronger and more of them have been organized. This will count in a marked manner at election time, unless the railway has departed from the traditions of all other railways in the land of the free and home of the brave.

Three railway bicycles are owned by the Oahu Company. Two are singles and one is a "companion." This last is for the use of General Smith. All railway ticket and passenger agents are either genial or urbane. Smith is both and more too. He uses the companion car when he takes a newspaper man out to give a good story on how the Oahu railway charges less per mile in passenger tariff than any other road. This is no laughing-top story, either.

The eloquent Mr. Frank Bergstrom cannot escape a notice in this column. He is wharrier or head luna at the Company's personally conducted wharf. Material is due at this dock from both the S. O. Wilder and S. C. Allen for Oahu plantation. This new plantation is furnishing the railway company a whole lot of freight. So is that remarkable Chinese concern, the Oahu Building & Lumber Company. Mr. Lee Chu has just received two cargoes of lumber and has two more on the sea from the South.

With the loop from the depot to the Kalili switch that was mentioned a few days ago the Railway Company will have between three and four miles of double track. It is within the bounds of possibility that the Company will have many more miles of double track within a very few years.

## American Cup Defender.

### YACHTING

NEW YORK.—It is reported at Newport, R. I., that Herman B. Duryea, Harry P. Whitney and Edwin D. Morgan, as a syndicate, are to build a cup defender if the America cup match is made, though they are thoroughly non-committal in regard to the matter. Captain "Nat" Herreshoff has been there to see them and he and Mr. Duryea had a long conference. Mr. Duryea seems to be the head of this syndicate, if, indeed, it is a fact. He is one of the most capable American yachtsmen and has sailed European as well as American waters.

#### Christening Yesterday.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kinney was christened by Rev. Alex Mackintosh at St. Andrew's cathedral at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Isenberg and Alexander McBride, the god-parents, who were absent from the city, were represented in the ceremony by Mrs. John Lucas, E. A. Mott-Smith and Ernest Wodehouse. The font was beautifully decorated with white flowers. The child was christened Ansel Kinney.

## MONEY AT HAND

### Funds Are Available for New School Houses.

Four Places to Receive Attention  
at Once—Appointments of Teachers—Applications Filled.

Minister Cooper, Inspector General Townsend, Normal Instructor Gibson, Secretary Rodgers, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, H. M. von Holt and Charles Hopkins were present at the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Education held yesterday afternoon.

The following transfers, and appointments of teachers were made: W. K. Makakoa, from Pohnakupua to Hiale; Miss Edith Schofield, Scott, to be assistant at Hiale in place of Miss Nickelson, resigned; Patrick Cockett, to Kalaheo school; Miss Anna Arnold, to Mana, Kauai school; Miss Laura Arnold, to be assistant at Papeete; Mrs. Goddard, to Waiwae school; Mrs. Peek, to Hilo Union school; Miss Scott to be assistant in the High school.

Minister Cooper reported that the Cabinet had placed at the disposal of the department \$4,000 a month for school houses. This would give \$46,000 up to December. Of the larger items \$23,000 was to be spent on the Palama school; \$4,000 on Hilo school; Pearl City, \$3,000; Waiwae, \$2,000.

Mr. Townsend reported on his visit to Kapaa and gave his individual impression of a complaint from that place. Action was deferred to next meeting.

Several applications for positions and transfers were referred to the Teachers' Committee.

Schedule of wages in the High school was deferred.

Eugene de Burne was recommended for the Waiwae school. Action deferred.

The sum of \$25 was voted for removal of Miss Hadley's property from from Kilauea to her new home at Lahaina.

### THE TWO PRINCES TO ADVANCE CASH.

#### Lailani Boat Club to Have a New House at Once.

Work on the new Lailani boat house, about fifty feet beyond and in line with the Healan quarters, is to begin within a week. It is planned to have the new house completed in time for a house warming on the night of the big regatta, September 23.

The decision to proceed at once was reached in the meeting held last night. Mr. Colburn, chairman of the building committee, submitted the report which caused the boys to inaugurate the building move. Ed Siles was in the chair and Jas. Holt was secretary. Mr. Colburn said he had to make a proposal that he believed would be acceptable to the club. The Princes David and Cupid had agreed to advance the money necessary for the construction of the quarters at once. The amount is to be considered as a loan and is ample to allow operations without touching what has been collected by subscription, much of which will be needed for training expenses.

The home of the Lailanis will be a two-story house on the style of the old Myrtle house. It will be so planned that additions may be made in time without injuring the appearance. Crews of the Lailanis are in training both for the championship and regatta events. The Pearl City headquarters will be at the cottage of John P. Colburn.

#### Cheap Coal.

President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, has contracted with a West Virginia company for 500,000 tons of coal for the road's next annual supply. The contract price is said to be fifty-three cents a ton at the mines.

## TO BE RELIEVED

### Active Service of E and F Ends With the Month.

### LEAVE BARRACKS IN A WEEK

Have Been on Duty Over Five Years. Wanted as Volunteers—Plans of Men—Local Battalion.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

It was decided yesterday that Companies E and F, N. G. H., which have been on duty at the Executive building over five years, shall be relieved from active service a week from today, August 31. Orders to that effect will be issued by Minister Cooper this morning. On the day named the Hawaiian guards will be removed from the gates of the Executive grounds, and from the barracks in the basement of the building.

If the two companies wish to enter the volunteer service of Hawaii they will be welcomed by the department. Minister Cooper stated yesterday afternoon that rooms could be fitted up for them at the drill shed. He hoped, he said, that the companies would decide to fall in with the volunteer battalions.

The fate of the men on regular duty, in a business way, will deeply interest their friends in town. All of the commissioned officers have families here and are well known and well liked. Annexation and the change comes on most of them suddenly and arrangements for the future are in but few cases perfected. Many enlisted men have left in the past few weeks, however, and others will doubtless find employment in town within the next ten days. There are only about 60 men all told in the companies now—so great has been the reduction.

Capt. Zeigler, Lieut. Ludwig and Lieut. Hansen are awaiting developments in the matter of the Hawaiian battalion of regulars. Indications now are that the battalion will be formed and mustered in for long, if not permanent, garrison service. As the officers are to be selected in the present First Regiment, the regular officers would naturally be the first chosen. Capt. Coyne has another business project in view, but his friends doubt that his taste for army life has yet been satisfied, and he may consider an offer of a commission when the time comes.

Al Moore and "Odd Fell" Gorman, of the base ball team, will remain in town, provided business opportunity offers. Davis, Bower and Kiley will probably return to San Francisco. At any rate none of the men known as base ball players will enlist with the battalion of regulars, the salary being the first drawback. Many other members of E and most of F are willing to enlist, however. Therefore, if the battalion is mustered in Companies E and F, as at present constituted, will cease, altogether, to be.

Companies E and F were formed just after the overthrow in 1893 and have been on regular duty ever since. John Good was first commander of the former, and Capt. Zeigler has been in charge of F since its formation. Capt. Coyne has held his commission at the head of Company E about two years. Through all the whoas and rough places in the career of the Provisional Government and the Republic, these companies have been most efficient, faithful and valuable. They were, of course, the first military force in the field in 1895 and were perhaps in the closest and most dangerous places in the contest.

In the past few days there has been a change of opinion about the Hawaiian battalion. It is now believed that the four companies will be mustered in and kept for garrison duty. This may mean until the regulars return from the Philippines in one or two years, or perhaps permanently. It is believed that the battalion can be easily mustered. Many Portuguese and Hawaiians will come in, besides the regular militia and recruits from outside districts.

#### The Military Hospital.

There are twelve patients in bed at the Military hospital. The others are up and convalescent.

Five patients have been discharged from the hospital and sent to Camp McKinley. Three others will be discharged today.

Lieut. Hunt has about decided to travel in the States for a while before joining his regiment in Manila. He is still quite weak.

Dr. Griffiths is living at the hospital in a rear ward specially fitted up for him.

Work on the buildings for the new steam laundry at Iwilei will begin Monday. The machinery is coming on the W. G. Irwin.

## WORDS OF LE BON

## French Writer's New and Remarkable Analysis.

Characteristics of Crowds— Astonishing Mental Phenomena— About History and Heroes.

These extracts and condensations are from Le Bon's book titled "The Crowd; A Study of the Popular Mind," which was published in French, but is now republished in several languages: "When a certain number of individuals are gathered together in a crowd for purposes of action, observation proves that, from the mere fact of their being assembled, there result new physiological characteristics, which are added to the racial characteristics and differ from them at times to a very considerable degree."

"The substitution of the unconscious action of crowds for the conscious action of individuals is one of the principal characteristics of the present age."

"The teachings of pure reason are very often contrary to those of practical reason."

"Crowds display a singular inferior mortality," yet they seem at other times to be guided by mysterious forces of great strength.

"Crowds doubtless are always unconscious but this very unconsciousness is perhaps one of the secrets of their strength."

"There is nothing so stable in a race as the inherited ground work of its thoughts."

Popular classes are entering into political life. They are becoming, the governing classes. They send to legislatures representatives lacking in initiative and independence, and who are only spokesmen.

We must submit to the crowd. "Want of foresight has permitted the overthrow of all barriers that might have kept the crowd back."

Some men have an instinctive knowledge of the character of crowds, and have been able to master them. Napoleon was one of them. He understood Frenchmen; but did not understand other races.

A knowledge of the psychology of a crowd is today the most important knowledge needed by a statesman. He must know what produces an impression, and what seduces them. An exorbitant indirect tax will be accepted by the crowd, because they are in the habit of paying taxes in fractional sums on different articles. But a lump sum, as an income tax, strikes the imagination as burdensome, and intolerable.

"Men never shape their conduct upon the teachings of pure reason."

Taine and nearly all of the writers on the French revolution, failed to understand its movements, because they did not perceive or comprehend the genius of crowds.

"Whoever the individuals are that compose a crowd, however like or unlike be their mode of life, their occupations, their character or their intelligence, the fact that they have been transformed into a crowd, puts them in possession of a sort of collective mind which makes them feel, think and act in a manner quite different from that in which each individual of them would feel, think and act, were he in a state of isolation."

"From the moment they form part of a crowd, the learned man and the ignoramus are equally incapable of observation."

"Mr. Darve, an ingenious psychologist, gathered a number of distinguished observers, among them the scientist Wallace, and produced spiritualistic phenomena. Each of the observers made a written report stating that only supernatural forces could produce the phenomena. Then Mr. Darve showed that he had only done a trick. It shows that the testimony of a crowd even of intelligent men is unreliable."

Illusions are created in the minds of the crowd, and then the crowd sees, not the object itself, but the image evoked in their minds.

"General Wolsley has lately proved that up to now the gravest errors of fact have been committed with regard to the most important incidents of the battle of Waterloo—facts that hundreds of witnesses had nevertheless attested."

"It clearly results from what precedes that works of history must be considered as works of pure imagination. They are fanciful accounts of its observed facts, accompanied by explanations the result of reflection. Are we in possession of a single word of truth concerning the lives of great men who have played preponderating parts in the history of humanity—men such as Hercules, Buddha or Mahomet?"

And yet perhaps, their real lives are of no consequence to us.

"It is legendary heroes and not for a moment, real heroes, who have impressed their minds on the crowd."

Napoleon was at first considered a sort of idyllic and liberal philanthropist. Thirty years afterwards he was transformed into a sanguinary despot. Taine opened the eyes of the French people.

## EX-QUEEN SAILS.

## Goes to Hilo Perhaps to Meet the Commission.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani and suite sailed by the Kinau yesterday morning for Hilo. In her party were Secretary Joseph Heleluhe, Dr. English and Mrs. Nawahi. The ex-Queen was accompanied to the steamer by Princess Kaiulani and Prince David Kawananakoa. The arrival of the party at the wharf and departure on the steamer was very quiet. There were perhaps two hundred natives on the wharf, but no demonstration was made.

The party appeared on deck and remained there until the steamer sailed. Liliuokalani wore a black traveling dress and black plumage hat. Her lei decorations were carnations. Mrs. Nawahi and Heleluhe wore yellow leis, the royal color. As the steamer pulled out the ex-Queen bowed to different friends on the wharf.

It was announced by some of Liliuokalani's friends that she goes to Hawaii to visit old acquaintances and to look after some private business.

It is understood that Liliuokalani expects to return by the Kinau on Sunday, but may not be able to do so as she expects to visit in Kona.

## ON BELTING PLAN

## Will the Oahu, Railway Encircle the Island?

Routes That are Impracticable—Kalihi is a Possibility—The Cost of Construction.

A fortnight or so ago B. F. Dillingham treated his friends, Col. and Mrs. Parker, to a trip around Oahu. After the circle had been made one of the evening papers came out with a big heading and a short story to the effect that Mr. Dillingham had been making a personal survey for extension of the railway clear up to the point of belting the island. Of course there was absolutely nothing in the statement. On account of the place of its publication denial of it was not considered necessary.

It is very doubtful if the Oahu railway ever encircles the island. The right of way through Honolulu to Diamond Head would be enormously expensive. Then there would be no traffic till Waiialea was reached and what that district would furnish would not amount to much. It has been figured that there would be a run of twenty miles or so that simply would not pay. It would not be good railroading or good business to do this.

The road will go on to Kahuku. It is going on in that direction now. Then it will likely come on to Kaneohe and to Waimanalo. After that the terminus will be permanently on the other side of the Pal for a long time. It is shown that it will not pay to go around the mountains via Waiialea. It will not pay to come over the Nuanu road or tunnel under it. Some of the engineers who have run lines believe that the road can be brought from the other side by way of Kalihi valley, but it will be very expensive construction. In this connection it has been remarked that excavation for railway in this country should be cheap on account of the low wages of coolies. The pay to the laborers is small, but the fact of the matter is that excavation costs more than in the States. The reason is found in the statement that there is not enough of this class of contracting to warrant buying in the States and bringing down here the modern and expensive appliances by which broad gauge road beds are constructed.

## George Marshall.

Louis Marshall has received a letter from his brother George, who went out to Manila with the First California. George was struck at once with the extent of the harbor. He said a portion of the remains of the Spanish fleet could be seen and that Manila appeared from the vessel to be about the size of San Francisco. The climate so far as experienced was described as being about the same as Honolulu. George says the fortifications upon which Dewey's guns played look as if they had been subjected to earthquake shocks for a day or two. Louis Marshall, by the way, proposes to remain in Honolulu now and to engage in the harness and saddlery business. For some time prior to 1893 he had a prosperous establishment here.

## Hutchinson.

The financial condition of the Hutchinson Sugar Company is very gratifying to those interested in it, says a Coast letter. After all expenses for the year are paid, including the dividend, the company will carry over a surplus of \$200,000 for next year.

## Completed Inventory.

C. B. Reynolds returned from Molokai by the Hawaii. While at the Settlement he completed an inventory of all Government property, which now goes over to the United States.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for many years and bear cheerful testimony to its value as a medicine which should be in every family. In coughs and colds we have found it to be efficacious and in group and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable.—H. P. RITTER, 4127 Fairfax ave., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## IN HOME FOR AGED

## Affairs at Lunailo Retreat for Indigent Natives.

Reports By Manager and Physician. Good Work Has Been Done—The Health Conditions.

Mrs. M. J. Forbes has submitted to the trustees of the Lunailo estate the following statement of the affairs of Lunailo Home for the past year:

To the Trustees of the Lunailo Home.

My report for year ending July 31, 1894, is hereby presented: Number of inmates in the Home, August 1, 1897, 49, of which 37 were males and 12 females.

Number received during the year, 15—males 11, females 4. Died, 16—males 8, females 8. Discharged 2; disappeared 1. The latter was an old man of roving disposition. He frequently went off and would stay away from three or four days to a week and then return. Finally he went off and never came back. We tried in vain to hear or to find what became of him.

Highest number in the Home during the year, 53; lowest number, 43. The average daily number has been 47.32. Present number in the Home, 45—males 37, females 8.

There have been more deaths this year than for several years, especially among the women. Two inmates came to us from hospitals, and one young man, dying with consumption, was taken in for love and pity, as he had no one to care for him and he could not go to the Queen's hospital. He lived only a few days.

The behavior of the inmates has been good, for the most part, though there has been one case of extremely bad and cruel conduct, for which the individual was reprimanded and punished.

Our building has had an entire coat of cement put on the exterior during the year, which appears to be a good job.

Respectfully submitted, MRS. M. J. FORBES, Manager of Lunailo Home.

The physician's report, following that of the manager, concludes as follows: "Of the sixteen who died, fifteen were over 60 years of age; thirteen were over 65; eleven were over 70; eight were over 75; and three were over 84. There has been no sickness during the year which could be assigned to any preventable cause—such as contagion, malaria, the ingestion of impure food or water or other error in sanitation."

"Most of the persons who are admitted to the Home are already in feeble health and many are prematurely aged through hardship, exposure or disease—a large percentage being blind or paralyzed, so that other causes coexist with the accumulation of years for most of the deaths ascribed to old age. Of the present inmates, five have paralysis to such a degree as to prevent their walking, while several others are affected to a less degree; eight are totally blind and three more partially so; one man has had a leg amputated, and others are in feeble health."

"I have the honor to be, your obedient servant. C. B. WOOD, M. D."

## Trustee Reports.

Trustees' report on the Lunailo estate shows receipts for the past year to have been \$32,202.98 and expenditures \$29,206.41. The total value of the estate is placed at \$194,469.77.

## FORTIFICATIONS.

Diamond Head Place for Disappearing Cannon.

Maj. Laughton, United States Engineer, stated yesterday that Diamond Head would, in his opinion, probably not be selected as a place for a fortification for the defense of Honolulu. The reason is that it is too far away. Knowing the position of the fort, the vessels could approach from the West side and lay the city out before the Diamond Head guns could be brought into service. It is probable, the Major thinks, that a few big disappearing guns may be placed on the promontory to guard that side of the approach to port. He finds the material of which Diamond Head is composed, of the very best for the purpose indicated. Just where the fortifications will be located is a matter for future consideration, and will perhaps not be taken up until Congress acts in the Hawaiian matter.

## Henry Davis Appointed.

Henry Davis has been appointed secretary of the Postal Bureau and Assistant Postmaster-General, to succeed W. O. Atwater, resigned. The new incumbent is an old business man and accountant of exceptional ability and experience. He has served the Government in a most satisfactory manner several times before, once as a member of the registration board.

## Words of Warning.

It is learned that nearly every secret society in Honolulu intends to at once sound warning to brethren in the United States. This will be the strongest and most direct and explicit advice against coming to Hawaii in search of employment. The society men here feel that this is a duty to their brethren abroad and to themselves as well. It will be told plainly that there is no opportunity here for other than the investing or pleasure seeking classes. Through the local secret societies the word will go to every hamlet within the four limits of the mainland.

## Handsome Buggies



## I Have Just Received

a new line of Buggies, Surries, Delivery Wagons, Cutunder Delivery Wagons, Hand and Machine made Harness, all of which will be sold at inside prices.

## RUBBER TIRES

placed on old or new wheels any style.

## SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

Island Orders Promptly Filled. Fort St., above Club Stables.

## Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

## The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT STREET.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE

Agents for following

## BICYCLES:

THE WELL KNOWN ELDREDGE

THE UNEXCELLED VICTOR

THE UP TO DATE CRAWFORD

THE JUVENILE ELFINE

Also BICYCLE SUNDRIES such as

Tires, Rims, Spokes, Lamps, etc.

If you don't know what you want our bicycle man,

R. C. Geer, will help you out.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE

G. M. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. BURR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 434—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

W. W. AVERDAK, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MÉRIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil. 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 1 size, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

## W. W. DIMOND &amp; CO.

HONOLULU.

## CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

## Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema,

Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases,

and Sores of all kinds, its effects are

marvellous.

It cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scrofula.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and

warranted free from anything injurious to the

most delicate constitution, of either sex, the

Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial, so

that its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25, 50, and 100 cents.

Six times the quantity, 1 lb., each, sufficient to

cure a permanent cure in the great majority

of long-standing cases. BY ALL DRUGGISTS

and "PATENT" MEDICINE VENDERS

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors,

THE LANCET AND MEDICAL GAZETTE HAVE

COMPANIED LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture,

and beware of worthless imitations or substitu-

tes.

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CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

New York Line.

The " " will sail from

New York to Honolulu on or about

September 15th.

If sufficient inducement offers, Advan-

ces made on shipments on liberal

terms. For further particulars, ad-

dress Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby Street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,

Honolulu Agents.

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## STOCK EXCHANGE

San Francisco Man Says  
Should Be One Here.

Trading at Present Unsatisfactory  
to Seller and Buyer—Extensive  
Asking for Island Stocks.

Edward Pollitz, founder and now vice-president of the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange, is at the Hawaiian Hotel and will be in town for nearly a fortnight yet. Mr. Pollitz arrived by the Mariposa and is here on business in his own line. He has been established in San Francisco more than twenty-five years, has been in the Exchange seventeen years, has connections with all the American and European centers of business and is well known in the big financial circles. But three Hawaiian stocks are listed at San Francisco. These are Hawaiian, (Spreckelsville) Hana and Hutchinson. There is a good deal of trading in all of them and Mr. Pollitz wants to see more island corporations on the call sheet. He says that since annexation has been accomplished there is inquiry from the great American cities and from Europe concerning island securities and that there is a demand for them. Capitalists and ordinary buyers as well look with great or decided favor upon Hawaiian investments under the new political condition.

"Are stocks too high here?" was asked of the veteran broker.

"Not yet," came the reply. "There does not seem to be any booming, any fictitious valuation. We do not hear of any watered stock here and the property is regarded as substantial. I should say that stock will here come to or reach the ten per cent basis. That is, money will be put in readily on the prospect or belief or confidence of getting ten per cent on the investment."

"What is needed here," continued Mr. Pollitz earnestly, is an exchange.

They can call it what they will, but in the interest of both seller and buyer there must be common quotations. I should think transactions here now would be very unsatisfactory to all concerned; whereas, if there were authorized statements of bids and asked, both holders and investors would know just what they were doing. It is now simply individual trading and to the eyes of those having familiarity with stock business has many odd features. It is not on a systematic or correct basis. I do not cast any reflection on anyone when I go so far as to say that the present method is not quite fair. Even the brokers suffer. They would do much better were there an exchange and there would be much more business, I assure you. I have spoken to some of the dealers and to many of the owners who have large holdings and all to whom I have broached the subject are in favor of an exchange. When we started on the Coast the charter members put in \$50 each. Now a seat in the exchange is worth \$8,000 and we have an insurance feature. The calls are made twice a day and the lowest figure is the quotation for asked. If the exchange is established here our firm will take its chances with others in San Francisco on getting a share of business. If the local men do not establish an exchange, it will be done by San Francisco men so soon as the cable is laid and the business will go to San Francisco."

Mr. Pollitz is in conversation a most interesting business man and at once impresses his caller. Mr. Pollitz has deep faith in the sugar business as conducted by the companies here. He was careful that the Stock and Bond Exchange should not be confounded in any way with the mining exchange, which is well known as little else than a gambling institution. Reference to the daily reports of the Stock and Bond Exchange develops at once that only the best securities are listed.

The interview with Edward Pollitz on the subject of a Stock Exchange for Honolulu, published in yesterday's Advertiser, was the one topic of thought and discussion among brokers during the day and created general interest and comment among business men and investors. Lots of money is pouring into stocks every day. There is a great deal of idle capital in Honolulu. The unsystematic state of valuations is the cause of slowed money. The condition of things is unsatisfactory to brokers, sellers and purchasers of stock. All are working, in a measure, in the dark.

The importance of a stock exchange suggested itself before. It was imperative in independent Hawaii. At that time one broker thwarted the idea. He was opposed to it because he had a big trade and could get along without it. With annexation, however, a new phase appears. Hawaiian stocks can no longer be confined to the Honolulu market. San Francisco and New York money will demand them. There must be a stated, positive daily valuation here. It must be established by 'Change. No broker or hui can do it. When the cable comes the figures will be posted on 'Change in San Francisco and quotations and offers will be made simultaneously in both towns.

Willard E. Brown, a prominent and successful broker, said of the idea:

"I have always been in favor of a Stock Exchange. With the number of brokers here and the amount of stock changing hands daily it is a necessity. When in the States I studied closely the subject and am constantly receiving literature relating to the business of the most important exchanges. I am convinced that the proposed Exchange is imperative—we must have it. As our system now is a purchaser has to visit every broker in town to find out what a particular stock is

worth. A probable seller does not know what valuation to place on his property, because he does not know what the market will stand. Brokers, operating individually, are frequently as much in the dark. The situation sometimes leads to trouble, in which all parties are innocent. A party buys certain stock of me for \$350. Ten minutes later he learns that another party has bought the same stock from another broker for \$345. Naturally he thinks I have 'bested him. What we want is a call board with absolute selling and purchasing figures.

"Let the Exchange be established. I do not care to take the lead. There are older brokers than I here. But I will help the scheme to my utmost ability."

Harry Armitage is another enthusiastic advocate of the idea. If the country had remained independent, he thinks matters could have jogged along in the old way. But with annexation and a whole new set of changes, there would still be difficulty. Mr. Armitage thinks, in working ahead without the cable. Daily figures would have to be known on time, and where stocks have to be transferred on the company's books there must be prompt communication. Mr. Armitage is thoroughly alive to the importance of an Exchange and will support the movement most heartily.

George R. Carter is one of the oldest and firmest advocates of an Exchange. He has had experience of years in stocks and has perhaps had more practical experience with Exchanges than any broker here. He realizes most fully the importance of a thorough working Exchange with annexation and direct cable communication with money centers.

W. A. Love, the newest stock broker, expects that when the cable is laid Hawaiian stocks will be eagerly sought in San Francisco. All of the plantations will be on the board. Valuations there must come from a regularly organized Exchange here—not from brokers or individuals. It is just as important that negotiations at this end be on a business basis as offers from the other end. Mr. Love will support the Exchange idea and feels that there should be no opposition to it.

Indications last night were that all of the brokers were willing and prepared to organize. It is understood that about a half dozen other men, largely interested in stocks, will join the Exchange at the outset; if their services are needed, and will assist it in the largest measure possible.

PARK COMMISSION  
TO GRANT LICENSES.Refreshment Stand Privileges—An  
Irrigation Plan.

A meeting was held yesterday of the Kaplani Park Commission.

E. S. Cunha and Frank Hustace have been reappointed to membership in the Commission. Their terms had expired August 4.

Geo. R. Carter has been commissioned the successor of Paul R. Isenberg, Jr., as a member of the Board.

Cecil Brown was chairman of the meeting held yesterday and L. A. Thurston was in his place as secretary. Mr. Irwin, the president, was unable to attend.

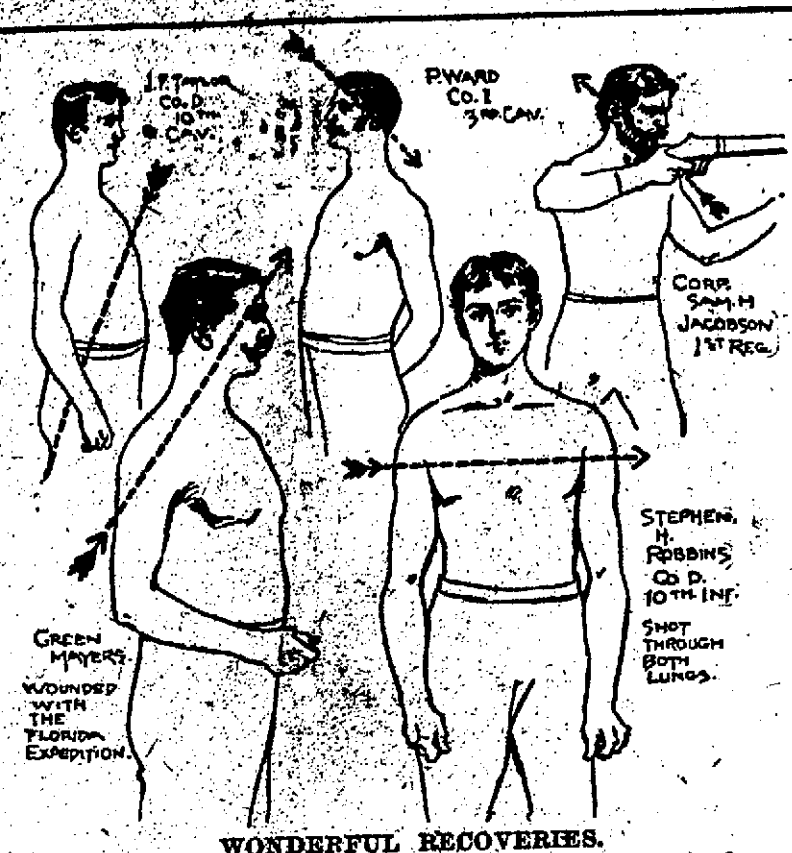
Numerous applications for refreshment stand privileges in the Park were considered by the Commission. The activity in this direction is, of course, on account of the establishment of the camps of troops in Waikiki. It was voted by the Commission to let these privileges go at \$25 a month. One or two members were in favor of much lower figures, but it was argued that the \$25 mark would keep out irresponsible parties, would place a reasonable limit on the number of dealers and especially debar the small dealers who have been accused of selling liquor to the troops. A number of the \$25 licenses will be taken out at once. The privileges will be subject to cancellation at any time and the dealers will be under control of Mr. McCullom, the commission's man at the park. The pushcart vendors, some of whom have been guilty of peddling "swipes," will be kept off the park grounds during business hours.

The old problem of water for the park was considered for some time by the Commission. There is no irrigation at all in that charming beauty spot and popular resort. Minister King will be requested to allow Surveyor Dodge to make plans and an estimate on supplying water from a park Government artesian well that furnishes brackish fluid. There is no appropriation for the purchase of pipe and the Commission hopes that when the time is known some citizen will come forward and offer the money for the work. A general subscription might be asked. It is planned to place some new pipes in a number of localities of the park over the sand and to irrigate regularly. The water from the well can be used also to flush the lily ponds from time to time.

## Government Finances.

Under the direction of Minister of Finance Damon most thorough and elaborate statements of the fiscal condition of the country are being made for use at Washington. No more bonds are being sold at this time. Securities of Hawaii may be put forth again in a few months. The joint resolution provides that the United States assumes \$4,000,000 of the debt of this country. The outstanding obligations at the present time are about half a million above the mark indicated.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenswood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



WONDERFUL RECOVERIES.  
The present war has been productive of many wonderful recoveries from apparently mortal wounds. The results are certainly evidence of the advances that have been made in surgery. The above illustration, from the New York Journal, shows some of the noteworthy cases.

We Don't Want Your Money!  
Your Promise to Pay  
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH. Is what we would like.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.  
Honolulu.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States

## The Pacific Hardware Co.

have just received direct from England

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors;  
Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board  
Palettes and Vauga's Studies,  
Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,  
Wade and Butcher's Razors,  
Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

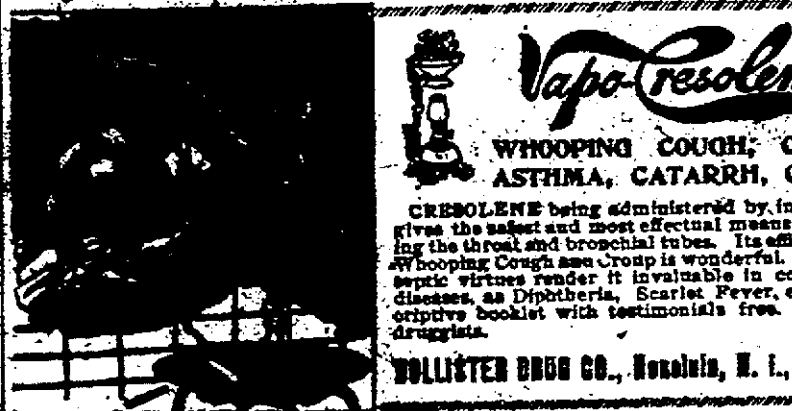
A full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

## Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.



## Bookbinding

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

## Read the Hawaiian Gazette

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

## WE'RE NEVER WORRIED

About anything we sell you. We KNOW it has the quality in it to give satisfaction. We know it'll always do us credit. That's what we've built up our business on—honest Furniture and Draperies—honestly sold.

The very best is here—and the cheapest that is safe to buy.

Take us into your confidence when you are thinking of re-furnishing. We'll save you something.

## Models are perfect.

These sample Polished Oak Chamber Suites and sample pieces of Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture are models of the best makes and best styles. That's why they're such big bargains—at the special prices.

JUST TO HAND:

A New Line of

## GOLDEN OAK CENTER TABLES.

Very highly polished and new in design.

You can't appreciate what a chance is offered unless you see the furniture.

Remember that our repair department is run on the saving-to-you plan. We give you the best service for the least price.

## J. HOPP &amp; CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT

WATERHOUSE'S.

## Throw the responsibility on us—

\*\*\*

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

—

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

—

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

—

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

## J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Queen Street.

## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bars, "Paulsenberg" and "U. O. Edgar" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored, Merinos, Cashmere, Satin, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silvest, Sleeve Linings, Bluff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Pottery, Soap, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Bechtstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beer and Mineral Waters, Oils, Canned Goods, Cattle Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Hoofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Flatplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

## H. HACKFELD &amp; CO.

(LIMITED.)

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued to All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

## Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

## THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

## CLARK'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, and all kinds of complaints arising from the Urinary System. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 40 years. To be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The London and Midland Counties Drug Company, London, England.

## RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 26, 1898

## PEACE BRINGS RELIEF.

While the newspapers of the Mainland, received by the last mail, are filled with war news, and reflect the general feeling of triumph over the Spaniards, on the declaration of peace, there is hardly a reference to the most important object of the war, the movement in the interests of humanity, and the relief of the suffering Cubans.

The instant President McKinley fixed his name to the protocol of peace on August 12th, the closed doors of Havana began to open, and the Red Cross, with its fleets of supplies, began to move towards the sick and the suffering and the starving. The great Master cared little for the vast range and deadly aim of Sampson's guns. He did not hear the shout of victory, rolling from the Atlantic to the Pacific, over the miserable, weak, overmatched vessels of the untrained and deluded Spaniards, and the surrender of the Spanish West Indies to the United States. His eye was fixed on the many thousands of his creatures tasting the bitterness of death through starvation, disease and exposure. The "correspondents" have told us about it; that there has been nothing more horrible in this nineteenth century than this desolation in Cuba; hungry men unable to walk; babes dying at the breast for want of nourishment; little children in the semblance of skeletons lying by the road side; the old and crippled huddled in small quarters in the city of Havana, unable to move and praying to God to relieve them by death of their sufferings from hunger. Everywhere was utter misery that recalls the stories of man's inhumanity to man in the barbaric ages. And all of this appalling suffering was increased and doubled by the blockade, the infliction of an evil to be followed by the largest good.

It is not a song of triumph that we should sing, but rather one of peace and good will that the doors which have so long been closed on the suffering Cubans have now opened, "on golden hinges turning," and Our Lady of Sorrow smiles through her tears, as the Angels of the Red Cross kneel before these myriads of sufferers and deity humanity before the world.

## CHEAP LIQUOR.

We shall take a lively interest in the inter-state commerce, as it will, as soon as the permanent territorial laws are passed, affect our own trade.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently decided that the sale of oleomargarine could not be interfered with by any State, when the article was imported from another State. The case arose in Pennsylvania, where the defendants were indicted for selling oleomargarine as an article of food. They received it from other States and sold it in the same packages in which it came to them, unbroken, as agents for the manufacturers. The trial courts decided in their favor, but the Pennsylvania Supreme Court took a different view, holding that "a manufacturer who puts up his products in packages evidently adapted for and intended to meet the requirements of an unlawful retail trade in another State and sends them to his own agent in that State for sale to consumers is not engaged in inter-state commerce, but is engaged in an effort to carry on a forbidden business by masquerading in a character to which he has no honest title." The punishment of such sales was therefore declared not to be an interference with the powers of Congress or with the commerce between the States which is protected by the Federal Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, thinks otherwise, deeming the Pennsylvania statute invalid, as an attempt to regulate inter-state commerce. The same question was involved and the same result was reached in an oleomargarine case from New Hampshire.

The importation of whiskey and all other alcoholic liquors from the States to these Islands will, therefore, be free and cannot be controlled. The use of these articles may be forbidden or regulated, as a police or sanitary measure, but the importation of them cannot be restricted unless Congress enacts a law forbidding the traffic in whiskey from every State to every other. This it will not do, as the making and sale of whisky is one of the great industries, and the internal revenue from the sale is enormous.

Our danger lies in the importation of cheap whiskies, "high wines," as

they are called, which work vast injury.

The Chinese and Japanese merchants will become the importers of this cheap liquor. While they may be forbidden to sell it, by our territorial laws, they can not, as we understand the law, be prevented from importing it, and using it themselves. It is in the right to hold it in possession that the danger lies.

## REAL ESTATE BOOMS.

There was, before annexation, a general belief prevailing here, that several "booms" would manifest themselves, after that event. So far as the industrial stocks go, the belief is realized. At this time we do not comment on it, excepting only so far as it involves the values of real estate and business other than that connected with sugar and coffee.

A real estate boom may arise out of the large surplus of idle money in the community, the results of great local prosperity, or it may arise out of outside or foreign influences and from foreign capital.

Annexation has secured permanent stability of government. This, of itself, increases or hardens the value of all kinds of business, and especially the value of land.

The prosperity of the country, more than all, has increased the value of lands and forced a boom of its own in raising its prices. It requires no foreign aid to do it. The large sums poured into the Islands, in previous years, and especially the comparatively vast sum of \$15,000,000 which is the value of last year's sugar crop, is naturally felt in real estate values. Similar effects are seen elsewhere, whenever there is great local prosperity. The rule is universal. The only "speculation" which the very conservative indulge in, as a rule, is the purchase of land in their immediate neighborhood, which is always visible and cannot abscond. Profits are not so much regarded as safety. Values here that men who are familiar with the prices of real estate in the great cities of the Mainland, would, and do, regard as extravagant and absurd, are largely the index of the local prosperity, and these values will probably hold, so long as this prosperity continues. They may even go higher than they are at present. The prosperity of the community is simply dazzling and almost ominous. While the exports of the 71,000,000 of people on the Mainland are only \$14 per capita, the exports from the Islands reach \$140 per capita. As we have said before, the statement astounds political economists. But in it lies all the element and force of real estate booms, without foreign aid. But even these have their limitations.

Regarding immigration from the States, as a cause for "booms" it is not easy to give any reason why it should be large, unless the sugar plantations are about to employ many American laborers in the cultivation of cane. The tendency on their part is, unfortunately, to substitute Asiatic for American labor in the mills.

Outside of the sugar plantations, how many more men are really wanted in mercantile business, in the mechanical trades, for general labor, and in the professions? It is said that even with our prosperity the industrial and professional market is overstocked. There are about 1,621 American males here over 15 years of age. These do not find that places go to a "begging." A number are out of employment. Now if 1,000 more men, an insignificant number in the States, land here, what are they to do? And if they find nothing to do, how can they cause real estate values to rise? Ninety-five per cent of the people must work for a living. The class with "independent" means is so small in any community, it makes no figure. The growth of this city and suburbs depends upon the growth of industries which furnish a living. So far, sugar has done it. But will it employ several thousand more men here, and create a demand for residences? Other industries are small and no new industries are being created. The demand for more population, aside from laborers and farmers, seems to be more than supplied, and a rise in values cannot come from this direction.

Real estate investors from the Mainland are rather startled at the present prices of land, but they hardly understand that it is mainly due to our own surplus of wealth.

That the American population will gradually increase is certain. But it will permanently increase only so fast as the immigrants can feed and clothe themselves. "Old Glory" don't feed any one. It simply protects. All else is left to the economic laws.

"Booms" do not necessarily follow the flag. Millions of acres on the Mainland are under the flag, but yet remain in almost primal silence.

A coast survey steamer crew will find plenty of work for many months along the Hawaiian sea line.

## "THE CROWD."

A book titled "The Crowd: a Study of the Popular Mind," was published in France about two years ago, which has attracted unusual attention in Europe and America. We present a brief review of it in another column. It describes the motives and actions of men, and of popular assemblies of all kinds and descriptions, and shows the difference between their actions and the actions of single individuals.

Anyone who has often stood as a looker-on in a public meeting, either religious or secular, or who has watched a mob in the streets, or has studied legislative proceedings, is aware of the queer things done by groups of men.

Jury men constantly present the most curious phases of these "crowd" aberrations. Judges with long experience are repeatedly surprised at verdicts which are opposed to sense and reason. At the same time verdicts as a rule are just. Col. Higginson in a recent sketch of his legislative career, speaks of the moods of the Senate and House. A bill would be rejected one day, and within a week would be passed with enthusiasm.

The author of this valuable book refers to the "crowd" in politics, and the instinctive power that certain men have to move the masses. As he says, it is usually found that only men of a low order of morals have this power. They appreciate, themselves, the value of catch words. The curious rise and fall of the American party in the fifties, a party that for a time dominated the country, was largely due to the watch word: "Put none but Americans on guard."

In the Taylor presidential campaign, if we are correct, regarding the date, the boundary line between the United States and Canada was in dispute. Our Government insisted that the true boundary was the fifty-fourth degree and forty minutes parallel of latitude. Great Britain disputed it. A clever orator coined the phrase: "fifty-four forty or fight." Used as climax in a political stump speech, it aroused an enthusiasm that rejected any reasoning on the subject.

Bismarck had an abiding contempt for the opinions of the masses of men, because, in his experience, they were irrational and changeable. But his views were extreme.

The crowd of American voters has been profoundly excited over the silver question. But it has strangely neglected, on the other hand, the supremely important questions of building up the American marine, the construction of the Nicaragua canal, and it hesitated about the annexation of these Islands until Dewey's guns set it to thinking. The profoundest essays, the ablest speeches in Congress did not stir the "God given intellect" of the people so quickly as the elliptical dance of death by the American squadron off the vessels and batteries of Cavite.

After reading this book, one feels like emphasizing the aphorism that: "We are fearfully and wonderfully made."

## WATERED STOCK.

The increasing or "watering" of the stock of our corporations is the natural outgrowth of our present conditions. It is done in all of the great commercial centers, without hesitation, so long as no law is violated. It is based on the accepted business proposition that one has the right to "work a thing for all it is worth," providing always that no municipal law is violated.

The right to increase stock without cash behind it, or the "watering" of stock, as regulated by our own municipal law, is not now discussed.

What, however, is the moral right to increase or "water" stock? Just now it becomes an interesting question.

The watering of the stock of quasi-public corporations, such as railway and telegraph companies is an entirely different matter. Such companies having received valuable assets from the public, are bound to look to the public interests. Other, and the industrial corporations, owe the public nothing but honesty. But, usually, it is as easy for a camel to go through the eye of a needle as it is for a corporation to tell all the truth.

The danger in dealing with corporate stocks is, not in what is said but what is not said, or is concealed. There is no objection on moral grounds to the issuing of \$10,000,000 of unpaid capital stock, provided always the truth is stated. A man has the moral right to issue a certificate valuing his herd of one hundred goats at \$1,000,000, provided there is no misrepresentation or deception.

As a rule, the increase or "watering" of stock, when done in accordance with law, has the aspect of a psychological illusion. Leonard Jerome (Lady Randolph Churchill's father) a great stock operator, said: "I see 10,000 shares

of stock at \$100 par, per share, and it makes a capital of \$1,000,000. The price looks high and there are few buyers. But issue 1,000,000 of shares at \$1.00 of par value, and the boys will jump at it, and call it cheap, at \$1.50 or \$1,500,000 for the entire issue." It is the principle that the department stores adopt of selling a pair of shoes at 99 cents instead of \$1.00. "Thinking men are scarce in the financial world," Secretary Sherman said, when the presidents of the New York banks refused to take a government loan fifteen years ago, and lost several millions by it. The illusions of figures are attractive, and investors are apt to deceive themselves with them. It is no fault of the promoter or the corporation that uses "water," providing there is no misstatement about it, and the law is obeyed. When Jay Gould issued a \$10,000,000 first mortgage on a railway property that cost him only \$4,000,000, he did not necessarily commit a legal or moral fraud. His offense was that he publicly misrepresented values, and the stupid public believed him, although they knew his veracity was always in question.

The serious criticism, on moral grounds, upon the open increase or watering of stock is the constant danger of misleading the very large class of hardworking, saving people, who have neither opportunity nor time to study the complicated subject of investments. These, including the widows and the orphans, follow the "crowd," and it is the terrible and sad experience of all financial centers, that in "boom" periods, they "get left." But so long as those who do the "watering" avoid any legal complications, and tell no lies, there seems, under the present business morals of the world, no reason why they should furnish brains and experience to the simple, the ignorant and to those who dabble in things they know nothing about.

There are risks in all kinds of businesses. There is always the danger that the inexperienced, the ignorant, the industrious poor man may misunderstand the nature and scope of the correct value of any kind of stocks, whether original or watered, and will "rush on board," just as the capitalist and the experienced men are "stepping ashore."

## A COINCIDENCE.

The protocol between the United States and Spain, which virtually ended the war, was signed at 4:23 p. m. on August 12th. The American flag was raised over the Executive building on August 12th, the same day, at noon. If the immediate and compelling cause of annexation was the pressing necessities of the war in the Philippines, the events may be regarded as lucky throws from the dice box of history by those who do not believe in the reign of law. The coincidence of time in the occurrence of the two events suggests good luck. But it is safer to believe that what has happened is due to an order of things which takes no account of dice boxes. Those who like to study curious relations of events may see in the "bad Catholicism" of Spain, as opposed to "good Catholicism," and the raising of the flag here, a close connection, in which chance plays no part. Of course other causes operated as well.

The coincidence, however, of the happening of these two events on the same day is very interesting, if nothing more.

## RACIAL HABITS.

As another instance of the strength of race habits and prejudices, the Westminster Review discusses the attitude of the Mexicans towards the Americans during the late war. It includes all of the South Americans in the same category.

Although Mexico and the South American republics threw off the Spanish domination only after cruel war, there still abides the race feeling.

"The ties and traditions of race are seen to be stronger than the abstract love of liberty and equality."

Even the sufferings of the Cubans could not remove these racial feelings in favor of Spain.

We have endeavored to show, in our columns, that the racial habits and ideas of the Hawaiians were, and will be, strong political factors in their attitude towards the alien races here. They cannot be censured for possessing them. This statement of the apparently unreasonable attitude of the Mexicans and South Americans confirms what has been said, and especially endorses the views on the racial question of Professor Shaler, which were published in this journal several months ago.

The Minister of Finance is lucky to get Wm. H. Wright to accept the position of Registrar of Accounts and Mr. Shaw, the Tax Assessor loses a most valuable right hand man in the transfer of his faithful and capable deputy.

## THE DOG AND THE LAW.

Since the Bishop of Honolulu applied the Mosaic law to women's dress in this city, and it was discovered that he had, himself, violated the same Mosaic law in his own dress, and therefore had incurred the penalty of being stoned to death, according to Moses, the following anecdote, with some bearing on this subject, has been furnished to us, with the usual, if not legally authentic, vouchers of its correctness.

The late Charles Spencer of Hilo possessed a dog that he had trained to gather and bring stones to his hand, whenever a person or animal appeared in sight that, in the opinion of the dog, ought to be stoned.

On one occasion a certain Prelate appeared in Hilo, whose dress was not in accordance with modern fashion, or with the Mosaic directions, as indicated in Deuteronomy. The Prelate, while a guest of Mr. Spencer, became extremely offensive to the dog by reason of the peculiar dress. While the Prelate was officiating at a morning service in the house, at the request of Mr. Spencer, who at times had a rare sense of humor, the dog busily gathered in the yard and brought into the house, and laid at Mr. Spencer's feet, a heap of large pebbles suitable for being hurled at repulsive or hostile persons and animals. On rising from his knees, the reverent Mr. Spencer perceived this accumulation of missiles, and also noticed that the dog was waiting for him to begin action. But the Prelate was spared, and the dog was disappointed when the stones were thrown out of the window.

The question still remains unanswered: Was the dog through some occult process, so far unknown to man, instigated and directed to enforce the Mosaic penalty of stoning to death upon one who had violated the law?

## THE FARMERS AND THE LETTERS.

The farmers of Harvey county, Nebraska have started a "Letter relief fund," in order to relieve Papa Letter, of Chicago, who has lost so much money in aiding his son's operations in the wheat pit, and is now embarrassed. The farmers say that the speculations of the boy Letter put up the price of grain so that they have become prosperous, and even rich.

Besides, the high price of wheat raised the price of corn, and served to educate the bigoted Europeans in the use of it. So the farmers "propose" with much enthusiasm to tax themselves one cent per bushel this year and create a fund for the relief of "old man Letter."

Charles Dudley Warner says that in the Western States one may look for all sorts of experiments in social, political, financial and philanthropic affairs. The winds and the birds carry the seeds of the new fads over the broad prairies and they fall on rich ground.

It is natural enough that the farmers should consider the Letters, as beneficent benefactors of mankind, that is of themselves, although it was not so intended, and the Letters no doubt grind their teeth at results of their own operations.

Good people in Europe, and the correspondents, picture the want and misery all over the civilized world, because of the high prices of wheat. In the European homes of millions of peasant farmers, of mechanics, of poorly paid teachers and professional men, the joy of eating wheaten bread has been checked. Gloom for many months has pervaded the homes of the poor on the continent, because the Letters had cornered the market and raised the prices. But the prairie farmer paid off his mortgages and "has money to burn." It is a year of curious dispensations. Three hundred thousand starved Cubans are in their graves, and by the touch of a Providential wand a shower of gold, in the high prices of sugar, arises from the burnt sugar cane fields of Cuba, is driven across continent and ocean and descends like beautiful snow flakes on Hawaii.

The people of the prairie and of Hawaii have much to be "truly thankful for," even if it takes the shape of national misfortune to others.

If it should happen that the farmers of Nebraska contributed a considerable sum to the relief of Mr. Letter, it will surely prove that the plant gratitude finds good soil west of the Missouri river.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

The town is hungry for a theatrical season.

Those Maui Spectacles boys are never at peace unless they are in a row of some sort.

In the States they are finishing up the harvesting of the largest wheat crop the country ever had. The "bumper crop" of 1891 will be eclipsed by 100,000 bushels. And still there was

not enough for Messrs. Letter and Armour to divide satisfactorily between themselves.

"On 'Change' it must be in time. There has been talk of it for the last five years or more.

Some people are "left on third," quite their whole lives and almost always by their own faults.

Some of those Morro Castles might be used for isolation of the big crop of fearfully awkward war poets.

The Commissioners are individually pretty big and pretty strong Americans, whether imperialists or no.

With the Commission and the ex-Queen within the gates at one and the same time it will be Greater Hilo sure enough.

The town athletes should send an envoy party out to the camp of the First New York and have an understanding negotiated.

It is believed that the Government, in opening new lands will continue to assume that the settler must have a good road.

An exchange of ideas brings the Stock Exchange. The initiative was the Edward Pollitz interview published in this paper.

Lunalilo Home makes good report and continues to carry out the wishes of its founder that it be a refuge for the aged Hawaiian.

A good many of the over-275,000 soldiers of the Uncle Sam failed to get a shirt, but it is safe to say that all of them had their pictures taken.

Congratulations to those Punchbowl people who have lost so much sleep on account of the location of the powder magazine in their neighborhood.

It is comforting to know that Mr. Wright, President of the Wilder Company, has a pretty fair conception of the ideal Honolulu-Hilo steamer service.

The policy of the United States to inaugurate extensive internal improvements in Hawaii will receive the strongest and readiest local endorsement.

It is gratifying to learn that the telephone system is to be kept up to the old high standard and that it is to be made better if better can be achieved.

Official information from one of the bureaus at Washington will inform readers of the Advertiser of a good many habits that the new pest, the horn fly, has not.

E and F. N. G. H., as active service companies will be missed and will always be held in esteemed recollection for good behavior, loyalty and strict attention to duty.

The Municipal Council of Dublin is a stickler for precedence. It has passed a resolution to the effect that a statue of Parnell must be erected in that place before such honor can be paid Gladstone.

It is astonishing that a newspaper like the New York Times should so far depart from the truth as that paper does in misrepresenting the conduct of the American soldiers who have visited this port during the past two months.

A man who is reported to at one time have said that if Annexation took place he would decamp promptly, abandoning an extensive property, now represents in court that the estate is much more valuable on account of the political change.

The bear and the lion in combat would summon all their friends to the conflict. But diplomacy is so much more elastic and utilitarian with Russia and England than with most other nations, the probabilities seem fight will be long delayed.

It can readily be believed that there are but few indeed of the men of the First New York capable of such misconduct as is complained of in another column. Certain it is that Col. Barber will hold to strictest account any offender.

It is more than likely that the editor of the Hilo Tribune has been represented in the office and on the streets by proxy since the last issue of his paper. He described the solo of a young lady at a public entertainment as "some pleasant vocal gymnastics."

Best authorities state that there will be no fortifications here, no permanent garrison buildings, no inter-island cable of the United States until special appropriations for these particular purposes are made by Congress. Coast survey work comes out of a general appropriation.

Non-arrival of the transport Arizona is cheating us of the pleasure of the company of Gen. Chas. King, by far the most interesting and picturesque of the brigadiers who have encamped in San Francisco. The general is author and playwright and there is no question of his abilities as a soldier.

"Imperialism" had a snowball making career as a newspaper policy in the United States, though the snowball may have melted by this time. Among the papers that favored the retention of the Philippine Islands were: New York Journal, San Francisco Examiner, Chicago Tribune, Birmingham A.L.A., Age-Herald, Kansas City Journal, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Portland Oregonian, Albany Times-Union, Providence Journal. Only a few of the more influential papers had the courage at the time of the excitement to oppose indefinite expansion of the American territory.

## EXCHANGE IS A GO

### Local Brokers Agree to Get Together at Once.

#### Meet and Hear Mr. Pollitz—Questions and Answers—A Committee is Appointed.

A meeting of brokers and others interested was held in the office of the Bank of Hawaii yesterday morning to meet Mr. Edward Pollitz and talk over the prospects for a stock exchange in Honolulu. Present were: George R. Carter, H. Armitage, Willard E. Brown, Wm. A. Love, J. H. Fisher, E. C. Macfarlane, Theo. F. Lanning, Charles Huestace, J. W. Lanning, B. R. Banning, W. M. Graham and Mr. Pollitz. George R. Carter, who presided, introduced the latter.

Mr. Pollitz said that since his arrival in Honolulu he had inquired into the system of handling stocks and had found the same conditions that prevailed in San Francisco twenty years ago, when he first entered the business. There, then, as here now, the brokerage business was done on the streets and by brokers individually. It was unsatisfactory in every way and unbusinesslike. The business was handicapped greatly and both sides labored in the dark.

In financial centers exchanges are necessary. Where a large amount of stocks are handled there are few institutions so important. Here in Honolulu, with the large and growing business in stocks, the matter is so vital that it should not be neglected a moment. The eyes of financial centers are now fixed on the Islands and Hawaiian securities. There are in the United States immense amounts of money awaiting just such a field as is here offered for investment. Interest there is low and money is a glut in the market. Sugar securities are being sought in the United States and in Europe. Naturally Hawaiian Islands sugar stock comes in for a most important place.

An exchange brings capital and those seeking capital together. Without a common center of this kind a broker must hawk his securities on the streets, with hard work to make sales and frequently unsatisfactory results. The exchange will bring out valuations.

During his talk, lasting more than an hour, Mr. Pollitz read from San Francisco stock reports and gave the details of operations on 'Change. He was frequently questioned by those present on various points and replied promptly and satisfactorily. After his address it was decided to proceed at once with organization. A committee of five was selected to prepare plans and draft a set of by-laws, to be submitted at a second meeting to be held in the very near future. George R. Carter, J. H. Fisher, E. C. Macfarlane, Willard E. Brown and Harry Armitage constitute the committee.

A member of this committee, seen after the meeting, said that in outlining a scheme the experience of the San Francisco Exchange, as related by Mr. Pollitz, would be used to profit. Rules and systems found to work well there would be imitated as nearly as possible. In its work the committee will frequently seek the opinion and advice of Mr. Pollitz. It is expected that the committee can complete its labors in the next two weeks.

#### Samples Stored.

Over 100 packages of samples were carted from a vessel in port yesterday to the bonded warehouse. The freight was the property of a San Francisco drummer, who hoped to do business here the same as on the coast. When the heavy license fee was mentioned there was a change in plans.

### THEY MAKE BIG MONEY IN COFFEE IN MEXICO.

#### Mild Complaint That Profit is Under 300 Per Cent.

"Mexico will continue to raise coffee at a handsome profit long after other countries, less fortunately situated with regard to land and labor, have gone out of the business," says Modern Mexico. "There has been considerable complaint among Mexican coffee growers during the last year owing to the low price of coffee, but it was not because they were not making money. There is still easily from 100 to 200 per cent margin between the cost of growing Mexican coffee and its selling price. The mild complaints are heard because there is no longer 300 or more per cent profit in raising the berry. However, there are not many productive coffee plantations on the market. Coffee can be grown in Mexico for about 5 cents, silver, per pound. From favored districts transportation to New York costs 50 cents per 100 pounds. The prevailing prices in New York for Mexican coffee range from 8 to 16 cents, gold, per pound, while some fancy grades bring higher prices, therefore, it is readily seen how the profits of 100 and 200 per cent are realized. No, Mexico is not going out of the coffee business because the price is not as high as it was a year ago. Coffee has always stood at the head of Mexico's agricultural exports, and will probably continue to do so for years to come. During the last ten years Mexico has exported coffee to the value of nearly 74,000,000 pesos. The only agricultural product the export value of which approximates that of coffee is henequen. This fiber was exported

last year to the value of \$7,500,000. The amounts and value of the coffee exported by Mexico during the last ten fiscal years are shown by the following table:

	Kilos.	Value.
1888	1,263,099	\$ 2,431,022
1889	1,009,852	3,886,032
1890	10,009,852	4,410,949
1891	14,556,787	6,150,858
1892	11,058,278	5,614,353
1893	14,514,949	8,737,119
1894	18,986,940	11,766,090
1895	18,512,648	12,670,783
1896	11,408,558	8,103,802
1897	14,817,602	9,876,532

Totals 121,163,225 \$75,926,591

Of the 18,986,940 kilos of coffee exported in 1894, 17,782,564 kilos went to the United States. One million kilos was about equally divided between England, Germany and France, while small quantities were also sent to Spain, Belgium, Guatemala, Holland and Italy.

Coffee is raised in fourteen of the Mexican states and territories.

## COL. SAM'S SIDE

### Kahuku Ranch Owner on the Hunch in Sale.

#### Says Was Reservation in Power of Attorney—Declares the Land Has Increased in Value.

Col. Sam'l. Norris has filed a long answer to the complaint of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co., in which it is sought to compel him to execute a deed to Kahuku ranch in Kay. The facts concerning this sale will be remembered. In his answer Col. Norris denied having authorized J. O. Carter to sell the property, and also denied that the note of C. Brewer & Co. for \$80,000 was usual or proper terms for the sale of land in the Hawaiian Islands. By way of explanation respondent adds:

"In the month of May last he informed said J. O. Carter that he desired to sell Kahuku ranch for \$100,000; that he gave no authority to said Carter to complete a sale or to sign any deed or agreement on his behalf; that he so informed said Carter simply for the purpose of having a 'report' made to him for his consideration, any offer which might be received; that he at no time authorized said Carter to make a sale for credit, or to give any credit in respect to same; that when informed by said Carter of his action in the premises he at once repudiated the same, as he had full right to do; that he has refused the tenders referred to in the complainant's petition, or to execute a deed as requested, for the reason that he declined to be bound by the unauthorized act of said Carter in the premises, and has never since agreed to any terms of sale with the complainant. Respondent further says that owing to the changed political relations of this country his property has increased greatly in value, and that it would be inequitable for said reason to now enforce against him any agreement made on his behalf by another without authority, and without opportunity given to the respondent to approve or reject the same."

In Judge Perry's court yesterday afternoon the jury, by unanimous verdict, found for defendant in the case of Charles Nottley vs Kukulau Plantation. A motion was forthcoming noted by plaintiff for a new trial. Hartwell for plaintiff; Kinney & Ballou for respondent.

#### BALDWIN MANSION BIDS.

#### Tenders Opened at the Offices of Ripley & Dickey.

Bids for building the new residence of Hon. H. P. Baldwin were opened at the office of Ripley & Dickey at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and resulted as follows:

J. H. Craig, \$16,324.  
Arthur Harrison, \$16,778.  
Lucas Bros., \$17,553.  
Wm. Wagner, \$17,625.

Mr. Baldwin has the tenders under consideration and will make the award in a day or two. The foundation of the building is already in.

#### In New Uniforms.

Col. George Macfarlane brought with him from the coast speaking new uniforms for the bell boys and outside employees of the Hawaiian hotel. One of the men to use the uniform will be the dignitary selected to meet incoming steamers. Clerks, bookkeepers and dining room men will be exempt. The uniforms are navy blue and very neat. There is a stripe on the trousers and brass buttons on the blouse. On the collar in gold letters are the words "Haw'n Hotel." The same appears upon the cap. Above and below the inscription are gold bands.

#### Commission on Maui.

The Kauai, which arrived late yesterday, reported that the Claudine, with the Commission on board, had arrived at Lahaina and Kahului with all well. A short stop was made at Lahaina. The Commission stayed over long enough at Kahului to visit Wailuku, Spreckelsville and Paia. Citizens of Wailuku had prepared quite a reception for the party. A luau at Judge Kalua's was a part of the program.

As two of the Cabinet members are out of town no meetings of the Ministry are held these days.

## HE MAKES REPLY

### Commissioner Clark Prepares a Circular Letter.

#### Blanket Answer to Bundles of Inquiries—Tells of Climate—Mentions Minimum Capital.

Since annexation various departments of the Government have been flooded with letters from the States inquiring about the country and business opportunities. Dozens and hundreds of these refer to agriculture and field products, and all such have been turned over to the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry. To kill many birds with a single stone Commissioner Clark has prepared a circular letter, dealing with the subject, which will be sent out shortly. These are some of the most interesting extracts from it: "I can unhesitatingly say that the finest climates of the world are to be found here. It is only a matter of location to get a wet, or a dry climate, or a warm or cool one; and if in the winter time you would like a glimpse of snow, and the 'bracing' effect of frost, you have only to go to either of the islands of Maui, or Hawaii, where there are elevations of 13,800 feet and 10,000 feet respectively, with all manner of climatic conditions, depending upon the altitude, and with heavy rain fall on the windward sides and a dry climate on the lee sides. These districts are not thickly settled, in many instances are virgin forest or pasture as the case may be. You can judge for yourself what a spot it is for the man of leisure who wishes to enjoy life.

"As to business propositions I would not like to advise, but would say come and see for yourself and form your own judgment. I would feel quite safe in coming here with \$5,000 or \$6,000 capital myself, but would expect to take some chances as elsewhere, with the added feature that is upon us at the present time—many persons like yourself are turning their eyes this way. This is a small but very rich and fertile country; yet we cannot give employment or opportunities to all who are coming here if we can judge from the letters of inquiry received. There is such a thing as overdoing matters.

"There are many who have promising outlooks in coffee; it is like any other line of horticulture; a person should have some native ability in that direction, and should be sure to start in the right location with favorable conditions. Under the proper conditions, for the right person, with a capital of \$5,000 or \$6,000 it is certainly worthy of a thorough investigation. Nothing else is safe, in any country or any business, and I am afraid if I should say 'come by all means and go into business in the Islands' you would consider me a very unsafe counselor. I would not care to advise any stranger as to business chances here; this is a fertile country, with as near perfect climatic conditions as prevail anywhere in the world. There are also business opportunities for those having capital and who know how to develop them. Climate and natural conditions are only allies, that need good generalship to bring success; they will not insure it here more than anywhere else, further than the natural conditions are more favorable."

### ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

#### If the Engineer Lounsbury Had Taken the Wrong Switch This Incident Would Have Ended Differently.

The traveling public who have never been in a railroad accident fail to appreciate the responsibilities of an engineer. For years he may travel the road without an accident, then some little act of carelessness, a mistaken interpretation of an order, a wrong switch and the lives of hundreds are in danger. Prompt action and good judgment are the essentials of a good engineer. It is these qualities that have enabled Engineer A. G. Lounsbury, of 10 Haines street, of Hornellville, N. Y., to take the right track, and the following incident in his life will show how easy it would have been to mistake the signal displayed.

Mr. Lounsbury says: "I should like to give weight enough to my words to induce every sufferer from kidney trouble to give this valuable remedy, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, a trial. The reason for my faith is this: About a year ago, having work about my place that I was anxious to finish, I continued at it, although a drizzling rain set in. By the time I had completed the job I was taken with severe pains in my back. Having heard some brother railroaders speak very highly of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, my wife purchased a box at a nearby drug store. I took them as directed. I was much helped from the first, and a few doses relieved me from all suffering. I had had trouble from this source before and had used various remedies, but none gave me relief so quickly and thoroughly as these pills. The trouble I had experienced in getting out of bed and straightening up after bending over is also gone. I have taken several boxes of the remedy in all and I feel that I have been benefited in every way."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by dealers in medicine at 50c per box, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu. Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

## FOR INDIGESTION

### LOSS OF APPETITE

#### A Household Remedy Throughout Queensland.

We give the following testimony from Mr. Frank P. Peacock of Given Terrace, Paddington, Queensland, whose experience is in exact accord with thousands of others:



"I have used Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for indigestion, loss of appetite, and as a tonic, with very satisfactory results. I have been pleased to recommend it to my friends and in many cases they have used it with equal satisfaction."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is a household remedy throughout Queensland. It is the kind that cures."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

The game season opens September 15.

No war vessel in port and no talk of revolution.

St. Louis college will open on Monday morning, September 12th.

Mrs. Irene H. Brown and Mrs. Noonan have gone to the Volcano.

Col. Barber made an official call at the Executive building yesterday.

Inspector General of Schools Townsend has gone to Kaula for a couple of days.

Quite a business community is growing up around the camps of the new soldiers.

Jailor Henry, of Oahu Prison, wears a uniform similar to the military fatigue.

T. B. Walker left by the Kinan for Hilo, where he has some new building contracts.

The United States live stock camp at Wailuku is now one of the local points of interest.

The U. S. Commissary department exchanges flour for fresh bread with local bakers.

Frank B. McStocker and family leave on the Mauna Loa next week for a visit to Kona.

A number of the newcomers are extremely anxious to secure coffee land on this island.

Nigel Jackson will be transferred from the Bicycle to the Mounted Patrol, police department.

The mill buildings going up at Oahu plantation are of iron and steel, from Milliken Bros., New York.

The men of the New York First and the Engineer battalion use about 1,000 pounds of fresh meat daily.

One of the Commissioners has said that the Islands will have a cable before the middle of next year.

Canon Osborne will leave in September to attend the annual conference of the American Episcopal church.

The Commissioner of Agriculture now has his office well arranged and has a number of visitors every day.

Corp. F. J. Cowen, of Company K, Engineers, was a lawyer at Salmon City, Idaho, when the war broke out.

C. Ferguson, head luna of Ewa, who has been very ill at the Queen's hospital, is now on the road to recovery.

One of the new men from the States says the transportation people told him Hawaii was a golden Mecca for all.

A quantity of canned pineapples in cases are being loaded on the Alden

Besse for San Francisco today. They are from the Hawaiian Fruit and Packing Company.

Unless a transport comes along there will be no more mail from the coast till the 30th inst.

C. C. Kennedy, the plantation manager, and P. Peck, the coffee manager, have returned to their respective estates on Hawaii.

Food Inspector Arthur Johnstone is engaged in examining ground coffee and chicory handled by various grocery firms in town.

Chas. Bellina, manager of the Club stables, purchased twelve horses while on the coast recently and expects them by sailing vessel soon.

McCandless Bros. will begin within two weeks the work of boring wells for the water works plant on the Gear-Lanning Diamond head tract.

The Philadelphia was given a salute of thirteen guns on leaving port yesterday. This was the first ceremony of this sort since the change of flags.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

The Patterson and Bache are mentioned as candidates for service in the group as coast survey steamers. Dr. Pritchett thinks one of them will be here soon.

H. R. Hanna, of Los Angeles, is assisting Commissioner of Agriculture Clark with his superfluous correspondence, without pay. He is an excellent typewriter.

Gun racks have been placed in all the rooms at the drill shed, so that volunteers who wish may leave their rifles there. This is one of the fruits of annexation.

If the Sharpshooters reorganize it will most probably be under the old name of Hawaiian Rifle Association, and will operate after the manner of that organization.

L. B. Kerr, the dry goods man, proposes to soon depart for a trip to the United States and Europe. While absent he will purchase largely for his Queen street store.

Capt. Lydig, U. S. Commissary Department, has taken the Gedge cottage at the corner of Hotel and Richards for the down town office. He occupied it yesterday.

By special request of the ladies of the Hawaiian-American Commission the hand played "Hawaii Ponoi" before the "Star Spangled Banner" at the Hawaiian Hotel Tuesday night.

G. Schuman is in receipt of a new line of carriages, surreys, cutners, delivery wagons, hand and machine made harness. He fits rubber tires to any style of wheel whether old or new.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co. are notified that the Australia has been engaged for another trip to Manila, but that probably the Zealandia may soon be available for the San Francisco-Honolulu run.

Maj. Langitt, United States Engineers, and Lieut. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry, now on the transport Tacoma, were school mates some years ago, and are naturally close friends here.

C. A. Peterson, inspector of immigrants, returned by the James Makee yesterday from Kaula. He found labor matters on the Garden Isle in exceptionally fine shape and health on the plantations good.

The Frawley Company will not visit Honolulu this year. It is more than likely that a company headed by Lewis Morrison will come down from the Alcazar theater for a season at the Hawaiian opera house.

The Bishop of Panapolis will have Catholic services held at Camp McKinley every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. A breakfast will follow mass. The breakfast feature will be arranged by the ladies of the Cathedral societies.

James A. Low has had soil of the new plantation at Halawa analyzed, and has sent the result to some of the stockholders in San Francisco. The report of the local chemist was flattering and satisfactory in the extreme.

When the Commission returns from Hawaii, Mr. Goo Kim and officers of the United Chinese Society will call to arrange for a conference between the Commercial Agent and law makers on the status and wishes of Chinese in Hawaii.

The flag is hoisted at the Executive building by direction of Minister Cooper, who anticipated a request in the premises from the Commission and who thinks the flag should be up every day. A number of false and silly stories regarding this matter have been in circulation.

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing, but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.

THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10x14. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10x14. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## Wall, Nichols Company

### TIME TABLE

#### Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

#### S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day; Manukoa, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday.....Aug. 12\*Tuesday.....Oct. 25

\*Tuesday.....Aug. 23\*Friday.....Nov. 4

Friday.....Aug. 30\*Tuesday.....Nov. 11

Tuesday.....Sept. 2\*Friday.....Nov. 15

Tuesday.....Sept. 13\*Friday.....Nov. 25

\*Friday.....Oct. 2\*Tuesday.....Dec. 6

\*Friday.....Oct. 14\*Friday.....Dec. 18

Friday.....Oct. 14\*Tuesday.....Dec. 27

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on trip marked \*

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Manukoa and Kaula the same day; Makana, Maui, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....Aug. 9\*Friday.....Oct. 21

Friday.....Aug. 15\*Tuesday.....Nov. 1

Tuesday.....Aug. 30\*Friday.....Nov. 11

Friday.....Sept. 9\*Tuesday.....Nov. 22

Tuesday.....Sept. 20\*Friday.....Dec. 3

Friday.....Sept. 30\*Tuesday.....Dec. 13

Tuesday.....Oct. 11\*Friday.....Dec. 22

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo, and good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

#### S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Maui, returning at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nui, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 a. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignments must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents are damaged or lost, the value must be stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of \$5 per cent.

G. L. WRIGHT, President.

E. B. ROSS, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

### Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

—AND—

# IDEAL NOT YET

Company Side of Honolulu-Hilo  
Passenger Service.

## KINAU ROUTE AND BUSINESS

Thirty-Six Hours vs. Twelve—Com-  
ment on Freight—The Mail—The  
Expenses are Heavy.

With the talk of the proposed inter-  
island steamer line of Rudolph and  
Gus Spreckels there is revived consid-  
eration of more frequent and speedier  
service between Honolulu and such  
principal ports of the group as Hilo.  
Mr. Chas. Wight, President and Man-  
ager of the Wilder Steamship Com-  
pany, declined to be interviewed upon  
rumors of opposition lines, but con-  
versed freely yesterday of the business  
of his company on the Kinau route  
from Honolulu to Hawaii.

It is now a thirty-six hour run from  
the capital to the chief city of the big  
island. There are a number of way  
ports and much small local freight is  
handled. The round trip is made by  
the Kinau in eight days. This gives  
tourists an opportunity to visit the  
Volcano and return by the same boat.

The fare to Hilo and return by the  
Kinau is \$25. Money is not spared in  
the steward's department and the food  
is excellent and there are enough ser-  
vants. There are no less than sixty  
employees on the boat and many of  
them are high-salaried. The steamer  
has electric lights, electric bells and  
a goodly number in the aggregate of  
the conveniences of a modern passen-  
ger steamer. It is claimed that the  
Kinau's operation or maintenance  
costs about \$200 a day, that the boat  
is worth say \$150,000. The repair ex-  
pense is by no means light. The aver-  
age number of passengers to and from  
Hilo, in the cabin is fifteen.

Ideal service to Hilo would be a boat  
of about fifteen knots, to leave here at  
6 in the evening and make Hilo bay  
at 6 the next morning and make three  
trips a week.

"Now," said Mr. Wight, "if I were  
presented with a fully equipped pas-  
senger boat and guaranteed a bonus of  
\$150 a day to run it between this port  
and Hilo, I should say no, and I will  
tell you why. It simply would not  
pay. It would not be business. Why,  
they carry freight on the great Fall  
River line boats between Boston and  
New York. You can see those splen-  
did ships with 1,000 or more tons  
aboard stop for an hour or more and  
discharge freight. It is the same all  
along the Atlantic coast, and for that  
matter, all over the world. Take the  
coasting steamers of California. There  
is not one of them but what handles  
freight and makes numerous stops on  
the run. Without their freight they  
would not pay a minute. If we had  
the Honolulu-Hilo business to warrant  
it, we could give the ideal service. If  
we had 100 passengers each way every  
trip it would be all right. This will  
come in time, probably, but not for  
several years. We get nothing for  
carrying the mail to Hilo or on the  
run. Hilo wants favors, but they are  
not giving or making us business as  
they might. More and more they are  
getting direct from the coast freight  
that was formerly carried by the Ki-  
nau from Honolulu. Of course Hawaii  
is settling and our business is growing  
all the time, but it is falling off in a  
marked manner in some directions.  
The Kinau comes back from Hawaii  
now with an empty hold. Up to a short  
time ago she would bring on an aver-  
age of 700 tons of sugar and \$2.25 a ton  
was paid for this freight. Onomea and  
Honolulu are the latest plantations to  
ship direct from their estates. Of  
course this is their business and we  
get a good share of it by working other  
steamers in connection with the for-  
eign sailing vessels, but I am speaking  
strictly of the Honolulu-Hilo trade.  
For \$12.50 now we give a cabin pas-  
senger thirty-six hours on the Kinau  
and we treat them well. I think it is  
as good as steamer travel anywhere.  
The complaints are mighty few and  
old travelers compliment us right  
along. They must be pleased to do  
that. A pretty fair portion of that  
\$12.50 goes for entertainment of the  
fare. The same time at a hotel as good  
would cost \$5 or \$6 anyhow and we are  
not left much margin. A fifteen-knot  
boat and a twelve-hour run to Hilo is  
a beautiful thing to contemplate. It  
would be splendid for a business man  
of either city. A fifteen-knot speed is  
not the best in the world, but every-  
body knows that there is no more com-  
modity than steamboat speed. It  
comes high. The number of people  
who are in a hurry just now is not  
great. There will be more as time  
goes on and we are alive in this busi-  
ness as in any other to the law of sup-  
ply and demand. To go down to some  
vacation steamer and see a whole lot  
of people on the deck of the Kinau,  
people may think the business is a  
Klondike first class claim, but they do  
not think of the months of small pas-  
senger lists or of the scores of big and  
little items of expense."

Land Surveys.  
Surveyor Baldwin, of Hawaii, who  
was here a few days ago, received his

instructions from the department and  
is now engaged in running prelimi-  
nary lines for the second trunk road  
through Oiaa. This route will be  
about two and a half miles mauka of  
the present well known road and will  
open upon several thousand acres of  
land—several tiers of fifty-acre lots.  
Jos. Emerson is in Kona and Kau  
again on triangulation work. This was  
dropped last fall when the appropria-  
tion became exhausted. It is essen-  
tial work and its prosecution will hasten  
the opening to settlement of large  
areas of land.

## Powder Magazine.

The powder magazine will be re-  
moved at once from Punchbowl slope  
to a position on the reef, 700 feet from  
shore directly makai of the big kero-  
sene warehouse. Superintendent of  
Public Works Rowell received instruc-  
tions yesterday morning to proceed in  
the matter without delay. A causeway  
will be built out to the magazine. As  
soon as the proper house is erected the  
powder will be removed to it.

## CIRCUIT COURT.

Civil Case Before a Jury—Sentence  
Postponed.

R. W. Wilcox has entered a suit in  
ejectment against Ah Man to recover  
a certain piece of land in Kikihale,  
described in Royal Patent No. 2,699,  
and damages in the sum of \$250.

The matter of the Republic vs. Ala-  
paki, practicing medicine without li-  
cense, has gone over to the November  
term for sentence. Defendant pleaded  
guilty to the charge. E. P. Dole for  
prosecution; J. K. Kaula and J. L.  
Kaulukou for defendant.

In Keo Mui vs. S. M. Kanakanui,  
Enoch Johnson and J. K. Nahale, bill  
for injunction and to cancel deed, de-  
fendants have filed a long answer to  
complaint, making general denials.  
J. O. Carter has filed an inventory of  
the estate of the late Eleazar Lazarus.  
Besides a parcel of land in Honolulu,  
three parcels in Keauhou and a partial  
interest in the estate of Joseph  
Lazarus, there is considerable jewelry,  
consisting of gold watches, chains,  
pins, rings, etc.

Sheriff L. A. Andrews has moved for  
a new trial in the damage case brought  
against him by C. S. Bradford, out of  
which petitioner obtained a verdict for  
\$650.

## MOHICAN SAILS.

Touches on a Sandspit Before  
Clearing the Channel.

The U. S. S. Mohican left port about  
9 o'clock yesterday morning for San  
Francisco. When nearly out of the  
channel she was struck by a squall in  
her partially set sails and veered to  
leeward, grounding on a sandspit be-  
tween the buoys beyond the light-  
house. The tug Eleu went immedi-  
ately to the rescue, and in just twenty  
minutes the war ship was in deep  
water again. She signalled the Phila-  
delphia that she was uninjured and  
soon after sailed.

The Mohican will use sail a good  
part of the way up. She expects to  
make the voyage in eleven days. At  
Mare Island she will take on material  
and man for constructing the proposed  
United States coaling station at Pago  
Pago harbor, Samoa, and will shortly  
sail for that place.

## Cook Goes Home.

The Japanese cook of the opium  
schooner Labrador sailed by the Doric  
for Yokohama. He turned state's evi-  
dence against the principals in the  
smuggling venture and helped materi-  
ally to convict them. Besides a  
cabin passage he had \$200 in his pocket  
and wore a spanking new suit of  
clothes as a reward for his services.  
The only memento in the court room of  
the Labrador affair is a piece of tim-  
ber from the vessel.

## New Slips.

"In about a month the dredger will  
be at work at the Richards street  
slips," said Superintendent of Public  
Works Rowell last evening. "It should  
take about that time to take off the  
point which she is now working on in  
the channel. There will probably be  
no stop to the excavation of the Rich-  
ards street slips, when once work is  
started. Everything will go along to  
the completion of the wharves there."

## A Suitable Garrison Spot.

Town people are evincing a constant  
interest in the location for the perma-  
nent United States garrison. The mili-  
tary authorities do not seem to be  
in haste to select a home, perhaps for  
the reason that no funds for regular  
buildings are available. The spot most  
advocated by town people just now is  
the land back of Punchbowl, or the  
Punchbowl basin itself. It is a healthy  
place, close to town, yet separated  
from the city. It is understood that a  
plentiful supply of water could be had.

About one month ago my child,  
which is fifteen months old, had an at-  
tack of diarrhoea accompanied by  
vomiting. I gave it such remedies as  
are usually given in such cases, but  
as nothing gave relief, we sent for a  
physician and it was under his care for  
a week. At this time the child had  
been sick for about ten days and was  
having about twenty-five operations of  
the bowels every twelve hours, and  
we were convinced that unless it soon  
obtained relief it would not live.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Di-  
arrhoea Remedy was recommended, and  
I decided to try it. I soon noticed a  
change for the better; by its continued  
use a complete cure was brought about  
and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L.  
BOGGS, Stumpdown, Gilmer Co., W.  
Va. For sale by all druggists and  
dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,  
agents for Hawaiian Islands.

# WORDS TO JURY

Charge of Judge in the  
Case Against a Sheriff.

Order of Execution Not in Form.  
Rights of Officers—Instructions  
Tentative on Evidence.

As there has been some comment on  
the charge of Judge Stanley to the jury  
in the case of C. S. Bradford vs. Sheriff  
L. A. Andrews of Hawaii, damages in  
the sum of \$10,000, it is here reproduced  
in full:

"Gentlemen of the jury:

"This is an action of what is technic-  
ally known as trespass on the case, in  
which plaintiff declares that on or  
about January 31st the defendant malic-  
iously and unlawfully and with force  
and arms entered the plaintiff's house,  
and there levied upon plaintiff's prop-  
erty, and retained possession of the  
same until February 25th; and further  
that defendant at that time took from  
plaintiff's person a watch and chain,  
and retained the same until February  
25th. That the plaintiff was obliged by  
defendant to pay him the sum of \$110,  
and that in consequence thereof plain-  
tiff was damaged in his property, per-  
son, character and feelings in the sum  
of ten thousand dollars.

"The defendant has admitted for  
reasons he has given to you that he  
made a levy upon a certain writ of exe-  
cution, and which has been introduced  
in evidence, and he submits to you that  
the only question for your considera-  
tion is the question of damages.

"In regard to the law applicable to  
the case I charge you that sheriffs and  
other officers acting in a similar capac-  
ity are protected to a very great ex-  
tent, but, like other persons, they are  
bound to know the law. They must  
know the general jurisdiction of the  
Court whose process they are called  
upon to enforce. If a writ is placed in  
their hands which the Court had no  
authority under any circumstances to  
issue, then that writ is absolutely  
void, and cannot justify anyone in  
obeying its commands.

"In this case I have to charge you  
that the writ of execution issued by the  
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fourth  
Judicial Circuit was erroneously is-  
sued. The Fourth Circuit Court had  
no jurisdiction, and the invalidity of  
the writ appeared upon its face. Be-  
fore the judgment of the District Court  
could be enforced on the Island of Ha-  
waii a certified copy of the judgment  
and execution in the District Court  
should have been docketed in the office  
of the Supreme Court, and execution  
should have issued from the Supreme  
Court. As this was not done in this  
case the execution actually issued was  
irregular and the sheriff was not just-  
ified in levying upon plaintiff's property  
under it.

"I further charge you that property  
upon the person of a debtor cannot be  
seized under execution. The ground of  
this exemption is that if the rule were  
otherwise the officer would be author-  
ized to commit a trespass upon the per-  
son of the debtor and thereby provoke  
a breach of the peace. If therefore the  
defendant in this case personally or by  
his subordinates took from the person  
of the plaintiff his watch and chain  
without his consent and against his  
protest such action was illegal, was an  
abuse of power and defendant would be  
liable therefor. Under the circum-  
stances and upon this view of the law  
your verdict must be for the plaintiff,  
at any rate for small damages.

"As regards the measure of damages,  
gentlemen, I instruct you that it is  
your duty to award the plaintiff as you  
find from the evidence will compensate  
him for whatever injury you find from  
the evidence has been sustained by him  
in respect to his property, person,  
character and feelings. The rule on  
which damages are allowed is compen-  
satory. You will allow him as one of  
the items of damage the money paid  
by him to secure the release of his  
property from execution, which, in this  
case, is \$110, and counsel fees expended  
for the same purpose. You will also  
allow such damages as you think the  
circumstances justify for the annoy-  
ance, if any which was undergone by  
him, for injury, if any, to his feelings  
and for loss of reputation, if any there  
was sustained.

"On the question of damages to  
plaintiff's reputation you will consider  
the evidence on this as on other points  
in the case and then decide the case on  
the law and the evidence.  
"The plaintiff has sued for ten thou-  
sand dollars and you are not at liberty  
to assess against defendant any higher  
sum."

As will be remembered the jury  
found against Sheriff Andrews for \$650.

## Sugar Outlook.

Willett & Gray's last circular says  
that sugar can not possibly fall and  
will most certainly advance consid-  
erably in price very shortly, and advises  
holders to wait on the market.

## Teacher of Agriculture.

Professor J. E. Higgins, the new in-  
structor of agriculture in the Normal  
School, is here. He comes from Cor-  
nell, though his home is at Wolfville,  
N. S. Professor Higgins is a practical  
as well as a theoretical agriculturist.  
He is a thorough student of botany and  
horticulture as well. His methods will  
be imparted to teachers and through  
them to the planters of the future. The  
department has great confidence in the  
new man.

## A Hawaiian Number.

James A. Kennedy, of the Honolulu  
Iron Works, has received a letter from  
James Horsburgh, Jr., an official of the  
Southern Pacific Railroad Co., stating  
that the Company desires to get up and  
publish a special Hawaiian edition of  
"Sunset," a paper issue by it and wide-  
ly circulated in America and Europe.  
Elaborate write-ups and pictures of  
sights in Hawaii will be included.

# CABINET SAYS NO

TO EWA'S PETITION.

Will Not Permit Company to Make  
Capital \$5,000,000.

The Cabinet has taken a hand in the  
stock and share and corporation busi-  
ness in a manner. The Ewa planta-  
tion company has been notified that it  
may increase its capital stock to  
\$3,000,000, but cannot go to \$5,000,000.  
The petition was to be permitted to go  
to \$5,000,000. The original capital was  
\$1,000,000, with the privilege of going  
to \$2,000,000. The doubling up was re-  
cently voted and at the same time the  
directors were instructed to apply for  
the privilege of going to \$5,000,000,  
which is denied after mature delibera-  
tion, it is presumed, on the part of the  
Cabinet, the Ministers declining to "as-  
sume any responsibility," and offering  
the compromise of the right to go to  
\$3,000,000.

The Ewa people do not relish the  
verdict of the Cabinet. Several means  
of circumventing the ministry present  
themselves and are being studied. One  
plan is to accept the right to go to  
\$3,000,000 on the chance that in time  
there will be consent to the \$5,000,  
600. Another is to disincorporate at  
once and to reincorporate at \$5,000,000.  
This is very likely to be done. The  
third and extreme resort canvassed is  
to incorporate in California. It may  
become necessary to do this, in which  
case the Islands would lose the head-  
quarters of its premier sugar corpora-  
tion.

Among both large and small stock-  
holders and on the streets everywhere  
yesterday the difference between Ewa  
and the Cabinet was quite thoroughly  
discussed.

## DISAPPOINTED IMMIGRANTS.

Passengers By Doric Find Hon-  
olulu Rather Slow for Them.

The steerage passengers by the Doric  
the other day are perhaps the most  
disappointed set of men that ever vis-  
ited a strange country. Every moth-  
er's son of them, except nine mechan-  
ics and one man from Los Angeles,  
came down purely on speculation, to  
look for business. They imagined Ha-  
waii a new country and simply ran a  
successful race with hundreds of oth-  
ers now in San Francisco to reach the  
Eden. In the party are two doctors, a  
lawyer, several school teachers, a few  
farmers and a number of mechanics.

Almost without exception they have  
very little money. Efforts to get into  
business have, of course, been unsuc-  
cessful. Several of the men will try  
Maui and Hilo. A few have returned  
to the coast and others will go back  
as soon as possible. At San Fran-  
cisco they will repeat to their friends  
the lesson the Hawaiian Government  
has sought to impress for five years.

## Both Wanted to "Squeal."

The cases of the two Chinamen ar-  
rested in quarantine for having thirty  
pounds of opium in the center of a rice  
milling stone presents a situation  
which the police department considers  
peculiar in the extreme. Each of the  
accused has his own attorney. It ap-  
pears that after the arrest the first man  
wanted to strike a deal with the prose-  
cution to turn state's evidence and  
stick the other defendant. During the  
day the other man made the same pro-  
posal. The result is that the prosecu-  
tion will press the case for all it is  
worth against both parties.

## Water for the Camp.

The water problem at Camp McKin-  
ley will be solved within the next few  
days. Heretofore the trouble has been  
that the pressure, after running so far,  
was so light that water could be used  
only at night. A 5,000 gallon tank is  
now being put up. This will be filled  
from the pipes during the night for  
use in the day time. The New York  
garrison will move to the camp as  
soon as the improvement is in.

## Soldiers Who Offend.

Two cases are reported to this office  
of ungentlemanly action on the part  
of enlisted men from either the Park  
Camp or Camp McKinley. In both in-  
stances the men attempted to force  
their acquaintance upon ladies. There  
is gossip of other happenings of the  
same sort. One gentleman who placed  
a matter of this sort before this paper  
said he intended informing Col. Bar-  
ber. The opinion was expressed that  
rowdiness of any sort should be  
promptly suppressed.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

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countdowns of prices, weights, etc., and  
contains over 100,000 articles. It is the most  
complete and useful of its kind. It is the only  
one in its class. It is the only one that gives  
you a position to buy from on a large or  
small quantity at wholesale prices. We do not  
sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide  
we give it away. To introduce to you our im-  
mense facilities we will send free of charge to  
you or any other foreign resident our "Buy-  
ers' Guide," and our "Hawalee Book for  
Foreigners," which gives all the infor-  
mation necessary to put you in touch with our  
methods. Send us your address and we'll do  
the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,

121 to 123 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

# NUMBERS GAINED

Actual Advance of Com-  
modores and Captains.

Two for the Hero of Manila—But  
He is in High Class—Sampson.  
Captain Dyer's Luck.

The following shows the numbers  
gained by commodores and captains in  
the United States Navy by the propo-  
sed promotions:

Captain Sampson	8
Commodore Schley	6
Captain Lauberton	6
Captain McClellan	6
Captain Smith	5
Captain Dyer	5
Captain Taylor	4
Captain Wilder	4
Captain Coghlan	4
Captain Chadwick	4
Captain Philip	3
Captain Higginson	3
Captain Clark	3
Captain Cook	3
Rear Admiral Dewey	2

These promotions are of course sub-  
ject to confirmation by the Senate of  
the United States. It is not apprehend-  
ed that there will be any refusal to  
ratify the judgment of the Secretary of  
the Navy. There may be some talk on  
the relative merits or claims of Sam-  
pson and Schley in putting Cervara's  
fleet under the water, but the judgment  
of the men who know will most likely  
prevail.

It will be noticed that Dewey, the  
hero of Manila Bay, really gains but  
two numbers, while others have gained  
from three to eight. But Dewey,  
being of higher grade, two numbers in  
his case would mean more than six in  
the promotion of a captain.

Captain Dyer is well known here as  
captain of the Baltimore and is prob-  
ably the only "mustang" in the whole  
list. He worked himself up from an  
enlisted man, whereas all the others  
are from Annapolis. Dyer was a sol-  
dier before he was bluejacket. He is,  
of course, a remarkably capable officer.  
Captain Clark took the Oregon from  
the Pacific around to the Atlantic when  
she was badly needed on the other side  
and fought her before Santiago on the  
fateful day.

## The Wheat Corner

At Chicago has collapsed, and prices  
of flour have declined a very small  
fraction. The extreme high price for  
wheat was purely fictitious, and flour  
prices did not follow it. The legiti-  
mate price of wheat is high this year  
from natural causes.

## War and Drought.

Lower prices cannot be looked for until  
a new crop.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed  
or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.



POWELL'S  
BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER THE REMEDY  
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL  
THE AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.  
"THE DRUGS OF WISCONSIN'S Largest Wholesaler—  
I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did,  
and found very great relief. It is most comforting  
in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LUCIE ROBERT, Esq., the eminent actor with-  
out, "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of  
the profession, and have always recommended it to my  
brother and sister actors."

Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman, Emerald, Ocotilla,  
and other resorts, writes: "I have consumed up-  
on fifty occasions in business today. I remember my  
mother giving me your Balsam for colds and coughs  
when I was a child. My chest and voice are as sound  
as a bell now."

L. OCHSNER'S PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY  
L. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.  
SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH  
WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road,  
London," on the Government Stamp.

Beware Imitations. Established 1834.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDER-  
ING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OWN  
THE TIME-FOUNDED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOCKINGERS  
THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW  
ZEALAND, and OCEANIC COLONIES.

Respectfully, W. H. H. and G. H. H.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

HOBBON DRUG CO.

# TIMELY TOPICS

July 27, 1898.

## Harness.

There is lots to be said  
about harness, and especially  
poor harness. Good harness  
sells itself wherever found.

There is little to be said  
about the line of harness we  
carry, except that our guar-  
antee goes with every set.

\*\*\*

CHEAP SINGLE HARNESS

(With breast strap.)

GOOD HARNESS WITH COLLAR

AND HAMPS.

SURRY HARNESS.

EXPRESS WAGON HARNESS.

DUMP CART HARNESS.

DOUBLE HARNESS WITH COL-

LAR AND HAMPS.

DOUBLE HARNESS FOR MULE

TEAM.

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In fact there is not a har-  
ness made that requires out-  
side purchasing on our part.  
You can't do better than  
buy first-handed. We can  
save you money.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

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THE  
SPICE  
OF  
LIFE

May come from many a source. We  
all enjoy a good laugh and when one  
considers how easy it is to assume  
duties which tend to create ill health  
it is not remarkable to find so many  
who are suffering.

MALT

Close attention to one's duties, no  
matter the nature, sooner or later the  
labors will soon become a task in this  
climate. You feel tired, can't eat and  
relish your meal; imagine you are un-  
fortunate and long for a change.

NUTRINE

Just think a moment and consider  
whether the cause of your ill feelings  
are not due to lack of tone to your  
stomach, thereby overtaxing your  
nerve force, which eventually wrecks  
the whole organism.

NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried  
remedy which has no equal as a sys-  
tem tonic and health producer. Your  
physician endorses it. It will build  
you up and make you feel well again.

TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If  
not ask him to get it. It has no super-  
ior.

Single bottle, 25 cents.  
Three bottles for \$1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

## CANE STOCK DEAL

A Pretty Fight in Hawaiian Commercial Now On.

## GUS AND RUDOLPH ARE GONE

Headed Off in One Direction They Plunge in Another—Sidelights on Bold Manipulation.

(S. F. Financial Letter, Aug. 5.)

The statement of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, July 1st, shows what splendid condition the Company is in. The liabilities at that date were \$298,500, which includes \$30,630 for the new pump and \$50,000 for the new mill, which constitute the chief improvements authorized at the annual meeting. The sugar afloat amounts to 4,740 tons and the amount to be shipped is about 4,000 tons, making at total of 8,740 tons. At \$70 per ton, the price at which the previous shipments sold, this would yield \$611,800. Less the liabilities, there would remain a net profit of \$313,300. That is the profit for the year up to July 1st after paying operating expenses, interest on the bonded debt, and retiring seventy-five bonds, amounting to \$36,450 and providing for the new pump and new mill and other improvements. In six months from the date of that statement there will be a drop of from 15 to 17 thousand tons ready for the mill. That drop at \$70 a ton will give the company from \$1,150,000 to \$1,190,000 gross. Deducting a year's expenses, including all expenditures, which will fall short of \$500,000 there will be left on hand next July, the surplus of \$113,300 now on hand in sugar, and the profit of \$600,000 or \$700,000 made on next year's crop. So that the company will have a fund of about a million dollars in the treasury next July, with all its obligations up to that time paid. The prospects of the company are exceedingly bright.

At the beginning of the present campaign, it was estimated that the sugar crop of the Hawaiian plantation would be 13,000 tons. The crushing season is now over and it is ascertained that the crop is 15,000 tons, two thousand tons in excess of the estimate. The weather thus far has been very favorable for the growing crop and it is estimated that the crop for the next campaign will be 15,000 tons.

(S. F. Financial Letter, Aug. 12.)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company it was decided to submit to a vote of the stockholders the proposition to increase the capital stock from 100,000 shares to 150,000 shares.

The object of the stockholders meeting is to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said corporation from the present amount thereof, to-wit: ten million, (\$10,000,000) dollars divided into one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of the par value of one hundred (\$100) dollars each, to fifteen million (\$15,000,000) dollars divided into one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) shares of the par value of one hundred (\$100) dollars each; that the amount to which it is proposed to increase the capital stock is fifteen million (\$15,000,000) dollars.

Some people will say manipulation. Others will inquire without specifying—will "look askance." The fact is that the "Spreckels" boys—Rudolph and Gus are having an interesting experience. Hawaiian stock is only \$23 paid up on the \$100 and has always been means of speculation. In the middle of last winter Rudolph and Gus had three-fourths of all the stock of the corporation. Late in the winter they began selling at pretty good figures. The stock has changed hands at all the way from 10 cents to \$37. The boys sold heavily. About April the boys started in to break the market, obviously with the intent to put back at low figures what they had sold in the winter time. "On the rise." The public had been informed itself. The market was obstinate. When the boys went in to sell buyers were ready, but were not paying quite so much as they did in the winter. When the boys went in to buy there was a "stiffening" at once. The boys tried the effects of tossing blocks of a thousand shares on the market. It was "no use." They simply had to quit. And before they reached the conclusion that the deal or corner was a failure they had actually lost control on the books. They had less than a majority now, but were able to control the meeting in May, as the "public" did not wish to oust directors and officers who had been doing well. The "public" cumulated their votes and put in one director. This makes four of the men of the "boys" on the board. There was held an annual and a postponed annual meeting, with the air of project of increasing stock in the air all the time. There were also current numerous stories plainly designed to bear the stock. The boys were hard put. At the first session of the annual meeting they went so far as to put up a "dummy" list of directors, but withdrew it at the second session. And they are not done yet. Their plan now seems to be to push the increase of capital and to get all the new stock for themselves through their four directors and to be once more in control. Under the California law the four directors will have a free hand in disposing of the new stock. That stock cannot be leased, however, without the authorization of two-thirds of the present stock as voted. And the proposition must hang up for six months. A

good many people here as well as several hundred on the Coast are deeply interested in the affair. It is urged on behalf of the increase that new pumps are needed and that new irrigation works will increase the cane area several hundred acres.

Some G. H. Boys.

Dunn, who was in the barracks here when the war between Spain and the United States opened, is with the ship Tacoma as a civilian employee of the United States.

Schooley, formerly of F Company here, is a non-com in the Twentieth Kansas Regiment at San Francisco. So is his chum Fitzgerald, who went up from here at the same time and who was also long in the local barracks.

"Long" Scott, who was in active service in the Regiment here, has disgraced himself, as might have been expected. He enlisted with regulars at San Francisco and then deserted.

Arizona Visitors.

Honorable J. B. Ely, a prominent attorney of Arizona; P. K. Hickey, a capitalist and real estate dealer, and Lloyd Johnson, clerk of the Supreme Court of Arizona, all of Phoenix, arrived by the Mariposa yesterday morning. They found an old time acquaintance here in Rev. G. L. Pearson of the Methodist Church. Though coming from one of the "garden spots" of America these gentlemen appreciate very highly the climate and beauty of this island, and are surprised at the great volume of business done here. They are quartered at the Arlington and will probably remain in the city several weeks.

COMFORT FOR THE OLD FOLKS.

Suppose the wheels of time could suddenly be reversed, and we could, instant, go back to the year 1814. Why, man, you wouldn't recognize England. You wouldn't know how to speak, what to do, or how to understand the things around you. You would be as completely lost as though you were whisked away and dropped on the planet Jupiter. You would find no railways in England; no telegraphs, no running water in the city houses, and mighty few of the houses themselves that are standing now. Between 1814 and 1894 the difference is as great as between 1814 and 1890. Yes, and greater.

Yet a lady who was born in 1814 writes us the following letter. She says: "In the early part of 1834 I commenced to feel weak and ailing. My appetite was bad, and after meals I had an aching pain in the chest and a most uncomfortable feeling in the stomach. My mouth tasted badly, and I spat up a sour, sickening fluid. I was much troubled with wind, belching it up frequently. It was about all I could do to get around here and there in the house."

"A woman that I knew told me of a medicine that she said had done her a great deal of good; she called it Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup. She said it would no doubt do as much for me. On hearing this I sent and got a bottle from Mr. F. Daniell's, grocer and draper, in Linton, and began to take it. I am glad to say that in a very short time I felt much better. The bad symptoms I have spoken of went away, and soon I was as strong and hearty as I had been before the trouble came on me."

"I am 30 years of age, and can do almost any kind of work easily and with comfort. I owe it to Mother Selgel's Syrup, and by taking an occasional dose when I feel ailing it has kept me in good health for ten years. I recommend the Syrup to all my friends, and it by printing my letter in the papers you think other persons—especially those who are advanced in life—may come to hear of the Syrup and use it. I shall be very pleased to have you do so. (Signed) Mrs. Ann Woollett, Wheeler's Lane, Linton, near Maidstone, Jan. 16, 1894."

"We do think Mrs. Woollett's letter will do good and so you find it printed here. Now, there are a great many old people in this country, some of them perhaps even older than she. And they need a gentle and good medicine like Mother Selgel's Syrup. Old age is a time when life is apt to seem a heavy thing to bear, particularly if there is trouble or less pain and illness. And this is sure to be the case. The stomach gives out. Old people can't digest as they once did. Their food, sour and ferments in the stomach, and makes all those bad feelings that Mrs. Woollett herself had. And when they cannot eat and digest their food, of course they get weak and feeble, and have to lie in bed for weeks in the corner, unable to take the air and go about for necessary exercise. Then they get to thinking they are in the way, and grow downhearted and low-spirited. Besides, they are likely to be troubled with rheumatism, which is a complaint peculiarly common to old people, and come from a bad digestion."

Now, for curing and mitigating the ailments of old people, there is nothing in the world so good as Mother Selgel's Syrup. It doesn't sicken them and tear them all to pieces as some harsh medicines do. It operates gently and thoroughly; it doesn't make them worse before it makes them better. For indigestion, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and all other aches, pains, and discomforts of age, it is just right. Mother Selgel, who discovered it, knew what her elderly friends needed—nobody better.

Well, we can't go back to 1814, and we don't want to. In spite of all the growlers and grumblers, we are better off where we are. In 1814 Mother Selgel's Syrup was never heard of; it didn't exist. But everybody knows it in 1894. It is one of the great and good things of this end of the century.

## HE MADE INQUIRY

Bishop of Honolulu Candidate for American House.

MAY BE A MEMBER IN TIME

At Lamberth Conference—Bishop Whipple Once Offered This See. The Two Congregations.

(New York Paper.)

A great deal of interest is felt among Episcopalians here in the new relation between the Church of England diocese of Honolulu and the Episcopal Church in the United States, growing out of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and the question is to form an unlooked-for topic for the triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which will meet in Washington in October next. The diocese of Honolulu is an independent one. That is, it is not a legal part of the Established Church of England, since the Hawaiian group is not a part of Great Britain. The Bishop of Honolulu has spiritual jurisdiction over all of the Islands. He is the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D., and he was appointed in 1871, the Archbishop of Canterbury, as has been the custom, making the appointment. Bishop Willis is of English birth and sentiment, and in the affair of 1895 he took a mild interest on the side of the deposed Queen. Since that incident he has not been heard from in public. The opinion here is that he will be made a member of the American House of Bishops, though it may not be accomplished immediately.

This cathedral at Honolulu has a communicant list of between 500 and 600. Bishop Willis and the cathedral dean belong to the advanced party in the Church of England. Some members of St. Andrew's parish objected to the extreme ritualism, and to satisfy them a concession was made that is quite unusual. Two services are held: one in the advanced form, according to the Bishop's "Catholic" notions, and the other a plainer service, to suit the low church worshippers. There are other Anglican churches besides the cathedral in Honolulu, and a few parishes, though weak ones, on other islands of the group. The Church of England has not, however, been very aggressive. It has had, and still has, an exclusive and small following. In Honolulu the church controls a school that it is quite the thing for patrician boys to attend. For thirty years, under the old rule, the school received a Government grant, but this the Dole Government cut off, whereupon Bishop Willis, in his next annual report to the Archbishop of Canterbury, referred to President Dole's republic with an interrogation point in brackets and the words "so called."

Bishop Willis suspected that coming events might be casting the shadows which he imagined he saw, and at the Lambeth Conference last year, he questioned a good many American Bishops about being taken into the American House of Bishops in the event of political annexation. It is known that in one or two instances he received no encouragement, and that from personal feelings toward himself. He is said not to be popular in his own diocese, and the fact is known here.

It is an interesting circumstance that the Archbishop of Canterbury, before appointing the present occupant of the Hawaiian See, in 1871, offered the Bishopric of Honolulu to the Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., at present Bishop of Minnesota, who declined it on account of his desire to continue his work among the Indians. The matter of a transfer of a see is unusual, which was the initial religious work of any kind, was started by the American Board of Boston. The work is not only self-supporting now, but the Congregationalists there raise funds in small amounts to assist missionary effort in the Caroline Islands. The American Board pays the salaries of the missionaries, who conduct the theological seminary in Honolulu, designed primarily to train native helpers. Annexation does not, therefore, affect the status of the work of the Congregationalists.

Hutchinson Company.

It is reported that the directors of the Hutchinson Plantation Company will increase the number of shares of the concern from 50,000 to 100,000, giving to each holder of one old share two new shares. The Hutchinson company has its headquarters in San Francisco.

Minimum for Hamilton.

Judge Stanley yesterday morning sentenced W. D. Hamilton, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, to imprisonment at hard labor for five years. Defendant was satisfied with this sentence and gave notice that he would not press a prior motion for a new trial.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pualaki, says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## PURE AND SWEET

and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, cleansed, purified, and beautified by

CUTICURA SOAP



The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. FORTEN DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Send for our "Treatment of Baby's Skin," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and scaly infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as peaceful sleep and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

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J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

## A Few More Left of the Same Sort.

## Manila Cigars Still "Hold Out To Burn" at

## HOLLISTER &amp; CO'S. TOBACCONISTS.

COR. FORT &amp; MERCHANT STS.

## Now That Plantations

are mostly through grinding for this season, it is time to overhaul Machinery and prepare for the next season. We have on hand—

MAGNOLIA METAL RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING of all kinds, BOILER COMPOUND for cleaning off scale, TROPIC OIL for Engines and Cylinders, and every kind of HARDWARE or TOOL needed in a Sugar Mill or on a Plantation.

Send Orders to

E. O. HALL &amp; SON, Ltd.

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## Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

## Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO., ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELM OF HADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.,

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and

Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies.....101,850,000

Total reichsmarks.....107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies.....35,000,000

Total reichsmarks.....43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD &amp; CO., Ltd.

North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,988.

1-Authorized Capital.....£2,000,000

Subscribed.....£2,750,000

Paid up Capital.....£87,500 0 0

2-Fire Fund.....£2,748,819 7 9

3-Life and Annuity Funds.....£10,157,670 1 0

£13,558,988 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch.....£1,151,577 3 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....£8,611 1 0

£1,160,188 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER &amp; CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle &amp; Cooke

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

## MORE ON HARBOR

### Nauticus Further Discusses Front Business.

Pilotage Fees Revised—Comparisons Are Made—The Tug—Incident of the Loss of a Vessel.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir:—If the few remarks and suggestions of mine about Pilot and Harbor affairs which you had the kindness to publish a few days ago have been the means of starting a discussion on the subject—my object has been attained. Pilot Lorenzen objects that the rate mentioned for small vessels was too low. Well looking from his point of view perhaps it is.

Let us say for instance, that a vessel as small as 100 tons requires a pilot and her pilotage bill both ways amounts to \$10 and the pilot pays the whole of that to his boat's crew and throws his own services in for love. He nevertheless has had a nice trip out in a whaleboat and comes in as a passenger on the vessel if she is towed in, and now let us go to the other extreme and take the ship Roanoke, for instance, of 3,347 tons net. Her pilotage bill would be at the rates named—400 tons at 10 cents and 2,947 tons at 8 cents, amounting to \$275.76 or with 25 per cent off for employing a tug \$206.82, which may and ought to be considered a very fair remuneration for a few hours' time. There is many a hard working man in Honolulu working from daylight till dark that would be glad to receive that amount for a whole month's work.

Pilot Lorenzen also objects that pilots should be asked to perform a Harbor-master's duty, on the plea that a vessel may be waiting outside for a pilot. If there are four pilots as I suggested besides one as master of the tug, it is scarcely probable that they would all be employed berthing vessels at the same instant. I should think the pilots would be glad of a chance to show that they are willing to do something for the handsome living they would be able to make if the pilotage rates were established at the rates mentioned above. In the matter of keeping ships waiting for pilots outside, I can say that I have never yet had to wait very long. But inside bound out, I have several times had to wait, though the pilot was always ready, but under the mean and impecunious management of the pilotage business by the late Government there were, and are but two boats for three pilots, and we sometimes had to wait until one of the boats returned from outside. If Pilot Lorenzen feels any solicitude in the interests of the ships loss of time in being kept waiting outside for lack of a pilot, it is something shipmasters and shipowners ought to feel grateful for. (Most of the people having business to do with ships especially if they are strangers, devote all the day and lay awake a good part of the night, devising ways and means and laying schemes whereby they can make the most out of ships.) The above statement does not apply here as much as in some other parts. Ports of California and Australia for instance. The statement of the pilot about what the underwriters require is evolved from his own mind's conscience, as their requirements vary, and are governed by custom, situation of the port, and circumstances of the case, and the nature of the risk. I notice a disposition to depreciate the value of the tug's service. But who is there on board a sailing ship more helpless than the pilot unless he either has a leading wind or a tug ahead. (I mean a Honolulu pilot.)

The pilots reference to the necessity of having a pilot on board when in tow of a tug is singularly unfortunate. I happened to be a witness to the loss of the ship Niagara on the west side of the entrance of this harbor under the exact circumstances that the pilot supposed might occur. The bawser slipped or parted, and the ship was lost. The presence of the pilot might have kept the master in countenance, and relieved him of some responsibility, but it failed to save the ship. I stood on the end of the Pacific Mail wharf and saw all that happened and assisted in removing stores, rigging, etc. afterwards, and was a fellow passenger with the master of the lost ship afterwards on the steamship Suez.

With your kind permission, I will offer some other suggestions for the consideration of those who may have the reorganization of the harbor and pilot service:

1st. A Board of Harbor and Pilot Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor who shall have authority over all matters connected with harbors and roadsteads. The appointment of pilots, harbormasters, wharfingers, etc., with the approval of the Governor.

2nd. Four pilots to be appointed besides the master of the tug.

Pilots to be on monthly salary, the same at present and all pilots to get the same salary.

All property pertaining to the present pilot establishment to be vested in the Board of Pilot Commissioners.

Pilots to be provided with boats and crews, one boat and crew for each pilot.

No vessel if in tow of a tug having a licensed pilot as master, shall be compelled to employ any other pilot or pay one-half pilotage. Rate of pilotage to be as follows: 10 cents per ton up to 400 tons net; 5 cents per ton for every ton over 400. 25 per cent reduction when tug is employed pilotage on steamers to be the same as the rate of sailing vessels under tow. The maximum rate to be \$200.

The above figures are for pilotage both ways. No special reductions in these rates to any ship or vessel, but all to pay the same rate proportionally and Chief Harbor Master to collect all wharfage and pilotage dues.

Under the above arrangements as to salary, etc., of the pilots they shall not be required to moor the ships they

bring into the harbor, only bringing them to an anchor or turning them over to a deputy harbor master, of which the ship harbor master shall have two.

The tug boat to remain under the orders of the Chief Harbor Master, and the charges for her service to be as follows: 5 cents per ton from or to any point within 5 miles of the port, and \$25 per hour for off shore towing. My former suggestions with regard to rates of pilotage, I consider as generous to the pilots, though some reduction from the old established rates, which were made many years ago, "when Adam was an Oahu boy in Chatham Dockyard," when a 700-ton ship was a very large ship, and now that tonnage of ordinary ships runs up into the thousands, and it takes but very little more time and trouble to handle them. The pilotage business of this port divided amongst a few men at the same old rate would be a veritable bonanza. The suggestions I offer today are in the interests of the shipping, and it may be said that the salary offered the pilots is too low. But no one knows better than the pilots themselves that there are two scores of steamboat captains some of whom are quite as capable as any of the pilots are of bringing ships in and out of the harbor, many of whom would be glad to get an appointment as pilot at the salary at present allowed. Many apologies for the length of this scrawl.

NAUTICUS.  
Honolulu, August 17, 1898.

### MR. HITT'S VIEWS.

#### Veteran Congressman Speaks of Commission Work

George Grantham Bain, the well known Washington syndicate correspondent, has sent out an article of a page on the Hawaiian Commission Congressman Hitt. Mr. Bain has been kind enough to send to the Advertiser a copy of this matter, from which the appended extracts are made:

Mr. Hitt has anticipated the annexation of Hawaii for more than eighteen years. He told me that he had discussed it with James G. Blaine, when he was first Secretary of State, and that he had said at that time to members of the House of Representatives that they would better be thinking of some form of government for the new territory, because it was sure to be American some day.

Mr. Hitt told me that aside from the political and strategic value of the Islands on account of their position, he thought a fuss entirely out of proportion to their importance had been made about them. "Why think," he said, "they are no bigger than many a congressional district, and they do not contain a population more than half that of an average congressional district. Of course their prosperity will increase as soon as the American flag is planted over them, giving absolute assurance of stability, without possibility of any attempt to restore the ridiculous, queer little monarchy, or of foreign occupation. In that respect they are going to offer a better opportunity for investment under stable certain government and the property of the men who now live there will increase in value."

James G. Blaine gave notice to the world that if Hawaii was threatened it would be Americanized. But we have never undertaken, while it remained a distinct sovereignty, to preserve it from claims for damages arising from its acts.

I asked him if he believed that there was any danger of the introduction of leprosy into this country from Hawaii. "Not at all," he said. "We have a leper colony in Louisiana, and there is another in Canada. I never heard of anyone catching leprosy like smallpox, or yellow fever or measles, by merely being in the place where lepers were, or coming into passing contact with them."

I asked Mr. Hitt if the Hawaiian people had acquired citizenship in the United States by the act of passing resolutions of annexation, and if we were hereafter responsible for the acts of the Hawaiian Government. He said he did not understand this condition would fully exist until we had taken possession of the Islands formally and raised our flag over them. Even after that, it is expressly provided in the annexation resolution that the laws of the Islands should remain in force until new laws are made by Congress. He said it was a recognized principle in all countries that existing laws continued in force until actually superseded by others. Merely because we had voted to annex the Islands they could not be without law until Congress should make laws to govern them.

### Built Above Him.

Edgar Henriques is in dire plights about his residence property, at the corner of River and Vineyard streets, close to Nuuanu stream. River street is built up several feet higher than the low district mounds of Kaumakapili and the macadam top of it touches the spear points of Henriques' flat fence. Vineyard street is also high and rises as it approaches the site of the new bridge. This brings it up to the top of the fence on that side and leaves Henriques' property in the low ground. Some effort may be made to raise that and other property in the neighborhood.

## FROM HIS MOTHER

### Mrs. Fisk Thanks Sympathetic People Here.

Her Son Was a Volunteer Soldier and Died in the Red Cross Hospital—Memorial Services.

#### CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to extend my most sincere thanks to the Red Cross Society of Honolulu and all who so kindly cared for my son in his sickness, and those who assisted in the beautiful decorations at the funeral, and so lovingly laid him to rest.

MRS. N. M. FISK,  
Adams, Neb.

Mother of Harry C. Fisk.

#### SOCIETY RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions passed by Adams Camp of Modern Woodmen of America, No. 2003, Adams, Neb.:

Since in the providence of God our esteemed friend and neighbor Harry C. Fisk has been called to his long rest, while serving his country in Company D, of the First Nebraska Volunteers, having taken sick on ship board en route for the Philippines, and being left at Honolulu, where, despite all that tender, skillful hands could do, he died and was buried; therefore,

Resolved, That we, his friends and neighbors of Adams Camp do mourn deeply his untimely end, and that we extend to each and all, who in that far off country, now become a part of the United States, our sincere thanks and gratitude for the many kindnesses shown Harry while living, and the honorable Christian burial given his remains when dead. And, further, That we highly commend those who were so thoughtful in securing pictures of the different scenes of his burial and sending such kind, comforting letters with them to his mother, who lives with us and who has and will continue to draw great comfort from them as she is bowed in grief such as mothers alone can have at the loss of their only child. Words fail to express what we feel toward you, but we know that the blessings of God and a sorrowing mother will ever rest on you for what you have done unto our brother.

W. N. RAMEY, M. D.,  
W. B. JONES,  
Committee.

#### MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Sunday at 11 o'clock, says the paper published at Adams, Neb., the Methodist and Presbyterian churches joined in services in memory of H. C. Fisk, the volunteer soldier who died at Honolulu. The services were held in the M. E. Church. Flags and bunting were tastefully arranged extending entirely around the room. The floral offerings were beautiful. A center piece of the pulpit had the initials, company and regiment in large letters. At the left was a Cuban flag, at the right an anchor, lower down U. S. flag and a pillow. The designs were all made of flowers and produced a beautiful effect. Besides these designs were many other floral tributes. The church was not large enough to accommodate the large number who attended. The G. A. R. and Modern Woodmen attended as organizations. The Sunday school class, of which Harry was a member when he lived in Sterling, drove up to attend. There were Woodmen present from Sterling and Firth, and a number of other Sterling people.

Rev. C. M. Junkin, of the Presbyterian church, offered the opening prayer. Rev. J. G. Stanard, of the M. E. church, read the same scripture lesson that was read at Honolulu and the choir sang "Rock of Ages," and "Jesus Lover of My Soul," which were sung by the choir at Honolulu. Rev. Stanard preached the memorial sermon, taking as his text, "A Time to Be Born and a Time to Die."

Harry C. Fisk was the first of the United States Volunteer soldiers en route to Manila to die here. His funeral was held from Central Union church. The pictures referred to were made by Vida Thrum.

#### McCully Land Sold.

W. C. Achi & Co. purchased yesterday from Mrs. Ellen McCully-Higgins the twelve-acre tract of town building property east of the McCully home in Pawa, beyond the Waikiki turn, for the sum of \$34,000.

The property is 600 by 900 feet in area, and fronts on both King and Beretania streets, running through the block. It will be divided into four equal parts by the extending of streets, and will then be cut up into building lots 75x140 feet. The lots will be placed on the market at once.

#### Eugene de Burne.

Eugene de Burne is an applicant for a school under the Department of Education. He is from San Diego and was, until lately, inspector of schools for the county. Local people who have known the visitor say he has been one of the best and most prominent educators in the San Diego neighborhood. He comes to Honolulu, as to a new country with better opportunities and better remuneration. The Commissioners of Education will probably offer him the Waipahu school, near Pearl City, for a starter.

The California Feed Co. has secured the agency for Chloro-Naphtholeum, a disinfectant which it is claimed will destroy roaches, mice, cabbage worms, potato bugs, mites and the horn fly. The first lot has arrived and will be placed on sale today.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, 11 days from San Francisco; 19 passengers and 1,200 tons merchandise to T. H. Davies & Co.

American schooner Endeavor, McAllep, 28 days from Port Townsend, 792M feet lumber to order.

American bark Fresno, Underwood, 26 days from Nainai; 2,000 tons coal to Wilder & Co.

Stmr. Maul, Freeman, 18 hrs. from Kukaia.

Wednesday, August 24.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, 7 1/2 hrs. from Lahaina.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Koloa.

Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Anderson, 18 days from Eureka, 399M feet lumber for Oahu L. & B. Co.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 8 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Stmr. Walaiale, Mosher, 8 hrs. from Kahuku.

Stmr. Moi Wahine, Sam, 25 hrs. from Kohala.

Thursday, August 25.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, 13 hrs. from Kapaa.

### SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, August 23.

Am. schr. Robert Lawers, Goodman, Port Townsend, in ballast.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, leeward Kanai ports.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, Hilo.

U. S. str. Mohican, Book, San Francisco.

U. S. Cruiser Philadelphia, Wadleigh, Hilo.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.

Stmr. Upolu, Hellingensen, Kohala.

Wednesday, August 24.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Lahaina.

Am. schr. Reaper, Young, Port Angeles in ballast.

Schr. Kawallani, Kaoni, Koolah.

Thursday, August 25.

Stmr. Hawaii, Macdonald, Hamakua.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, Kapaa.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, Honokaa.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.

### PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, August 25.—Dr. C. A. Peterson, H. S. Townsend, M. D. Monsarrat.

Departed.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, Aug. 25.—Lilliohalani and two servants, Dr. English, J. Heleluhe, C. Kaiser, H. R. Renton, J. W. Bergstrom, E. H. Hitchcock, Dr. J. Wight, P. K. Hickey, J. F. Hackfeld, C. B. Olsen.

Mrs. Susan Paulua, Mrs. Choy and baby, Mrs. Irene Brown, two children and maid, Miss Herrick, Mrs. Noonan, W. Bunn, J. W. Smith, W. F. Haynes, H. J. Donnelly, H. C. Wheatley, H. P. Scher, P. Peck, O. C. Kennedy, Mrs. H. W. Brown, Mrs. W. A. Hardy, Miss A. M. Prescott, Mrs. Annie Kalkapu, Mrs. Carter and two children, D. Morton and wife, K. Cameron, G. M. Babcock, E. R. Gibson, W. Hancock, D. Samples, Miss Mist, Mrs. Hawkyard and daughter, Mrs. H. Vida and child, Mrs. Chung Kee and girl, Mrs. Nawahi, Master Kay, Mrs. McKenzie, child and servant, Miss Moy Kong, Miss Akina, Mrs. E. R. Hendry and son, L. T. Grant, Dr. Moore, Master Winter, Miss A. Winter, Miss Wight, Mrs. J. Wight, Miss Kimball, Miss Dalay Kimball, L. T. Kenake, T. B. Walker, Mr. Kluegel, John A. Pereira, Masters E. and A. Akina, Master Harry Swinton.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, Aug. 23.—J. Deyer, J. M. Lydgate, E. T. Seidenholm, Miss Bartels, S. P. Ozaki, S. Yefina and wife, Mrs. Schimmler, Mrs. Gandali, A. St. M. Mackintosh, Mr. Delacy, J. T. Teiler, Mrs. Goodacre, J. S. Perry, C. Bishop, Mr. Ichino, Shiba, Mr. Asker, D. Conway, H. S. Townsend, James Taylor, B. L. Marx, W. Kinder.

For Hamakua, per stmr. Noeau, Aug. 25.—J. M. Horner and A. Horner.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

Naval row is empty.

Nineteen sailing vessels in port.

The little schooner Concord is idle in the stream.

The schooner Jesse is loading ballast for the coast.

The collier Vincent is at the new Fort street wharf.

The collier Endeavor will discharge at new Fort street wharf.

The bark S. C. Allen arrived yesterday from San Francisco with general cargo.

The transport Tacoma is at Irmgard wharf, where she will remain until her departure for Manila.

The bark Mohican, from this port sugar laden, was overdue at San Francisco according to last mail.

The steamer Kaena will be laid up for the present as the traffic to Walaiale is too small to pay for a steamer to that port.

The two children of Captain McAllep of the schooner Endeavor were passengers on that vessel from Puget Sound yesterday.

The steamer Maul, from windward Hawaii ports yesterday morning, brought a big cargo of 18,559 bags of sugar and 75 head of cattle.

The steamer Hawaii took a big cargo of lumber to Hawaii ports yesterday. There were also some passengers for the Settlement.

Captain Underwood's son accompanied him as a passenger on the bark Fresno which arrived from Brijab Columbia yesterday afternoon.

The following steamers are up and loading to sail today: Walaiale, for Kailiwal, Kilauea and Hanalei, and

the Kaual, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Elele, Makaweli and Waima, both at 4 o'clock p. m.

Lieutenant Commander Curtis has taken command of the Albatross which sailed for the Guatemala, August 11th, from San Francisco. Upon his arrival there Captain Mosley will assume command and Curtis will return to Mare Island.

The schooner Esther Buhne, lumber laden from Eureka, arrived last evening and moored to the railway wharf. She is consigned to the Oahu Lumber & Building Company. Capt. Anderson reports an uneventful voyage and fair weather.

Capt. Ewart, of the bark Colusa, is having some trouble with his sailors. One of them did the sneak act early yesterday morning, taking along with him the captain's gig. The boat was found later at the Mail wharf, but the tar is still missing.

Captain Bluhm who sold out his interest in the schooner W. H. Tallot and announced his intention some months ago of quitting the sea forever has reconsidered his decision evidently. He is reported to be building a big four-masted barkentine on the Coast, and will bring lumber to the Islands as soon as she is completed.

### Electric Lamp Fell.

The electric lamp near Mrs. S. N. Castle's place on King street, broke from the wiring above it last night and tumbled to the ground. It was wrecked and the wires were broken. The works up the valley sent men down promptly to clear the debris and repair the damage.

### Captain Complimented.

Capt. Johnson, of the bark S. C. Allen, has been the recipient of a dinner and a testimonial from the passengers, who came with him on the last trip from San Francisco. Visitors to the cabin of the S. C. Allen have admired the painting of the gallant bark which Capt. Johnson has executed since his former visit here.

### Complexion Warn Here.

(Exchange.)  
An American woman in Honolulu writes: "I never realized the advantage of a good complexion until I came here. The complexion is much more important here than at home. There is so much more of it worn, you know."

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.  
By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DAY	DATE	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	SEA	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	SEA
1	18	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88
2	19	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88
3	20	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88
4	21	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88
5	22	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88
6	23	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88
7	24	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88
8	25	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88
9	26	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88
10	27	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88
11	28	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88
12	29	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88
13	30	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88
14	31	SE	80.00	74	88	10	80.00	75	88

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

### ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN order of the Hon. A. Perry, made on the 12th day of June, 1898, the undersigned will sell at public auction, in the auction room of J. F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 noon, some fine lands in Puna, Hawaii, as follows:

1—158.95 acres in Kalaupapa, suitable for house lots or fruit and vegetable cultivation.

2—256 acres in Kaunaloa and Ki, a portion of which is excellent for coffee. The undersigned reserves, from the above, the right of 5 acres for harbor purposes.

Further information may be had of W. R. Castle, Honolulu, or of

MRS. EMMA NAWAHI,  
Administratrix.

This sale has been postponed from August 15th to the above date, and the place of sale changed from Hilo to Honolulu.

1898-31F

### CORPORATION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Kahala Sugar Company, Limited, has been organized under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands by Articles of Association duly filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior and has elected the following officers for the current year:

Paul Deenber ..... President.  
A. S. Wilcox ..... Vice President.  
J. F. Hackfeld ..... Treasurer.  
F. W. Glade ..... Secretary.  
E. Kruse ..... Auditor.

Such officers, with Geo. N. Wilcox, Otto Leenberg and H. P. Faye, constituting the Board of Directors.

F. W. GLADE,  
Secretary Kahala Sugar Co., Ltd.  
Honolulu, August 10, 1898.

4995 1898-31F

## BY AUTHORITY.

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building will be sold at public auction:

Lease of the Government land of U